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The Daily Commercial

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominational and Personal.

The revival in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Beaver street, Allegheny, has resulted, thus far, in upwards of sixty additions to the church. The whole membership has been revived, and the congregations largely increased. The pastor is Rev. J. W. Baker.

A REVIVAL of great interest is now in progress at the M. E. Church, Rochester, Pa., under the pastoral care of Rev. D. Payne. The prospects are favorable for a general and gracious awakening among the people.

THE proceedings against Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., for preaching in a Methodist Episcopal Church, are pressed against a strong current and are not likely to accomplish his silence in the ministry. On Sabbath evening last the Rev. Newman Hall preached in his pulpit, while the case was pending among the church authorities. The result of this trial is watched with eager interest by all the churches.

THE new edifice of the Second Methodist Church, Rebecca street, Allegheny, is fast approaching completion. It will be one of the most comfortable as well as one of the most beautiful churches in the city. The congregations are filling up, the membership is being steadily increased, and in a few days the lecture room of the new house will be dedicated. Rev. S. F. Crowther is the pastor of this church, competent, faithful, hard-working, and highly esteemed.

REV. MR. NOBLE, of Minnesota, preached with great acceptation in the Third Presbyterian Church, (late Dr. Johnson's) on Sabbath last, and we hear numerous expressions of hope that he may be added to the number of our city pastors.

DR. ROBERT J. BRECKENRIDGE made a strong and somewhat sarcastic speech in the Presbyterian Union Convention, at Philadelphia, the other day, against the Union movement. The Chairman called him to order, and was sustained by a large vote. Speeches in a different spirit on the other side of the question created strong enthusiasm in the cause that called the brethren together.

REV. WM. A. FLEMING has been unanimously elected pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Johnstown, Pa. Rev. B. L. Agnew, the late pastor, has been called to the Westminster Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia.

REV. S. M. HENDERSON has accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church at Wilkinsburg, Allegheny county.

THE pastor of the First Methodist Church, Fifth street, will begin a second series of Sabbath evening discourses to-morrow, on "The Gospel of Common Things." The first topic, "The Dress."

THE noon-day prayer-meetings at the Fifth Street Church are quite largely attended, and a very general religious interest seems to prevail throughout all the churches represented.

THE lecture of Bishop Domenec, postponed from last Sabbath evening on account of inclement weather, will be delivered at the Cathedral to-morrow evening. The subject and the ability of the speaker should attract a large audience.

Two large and handsome churches are in process of erection in New Brighton, Pa.—one for the Presbyterian, the other for the Methodist Episcopal congregation.

A GRACIOUS revival is reported from Johnstown Pa., in the Methodist church, Rev. D. I. K. Rine, pastor.

NEARLY all the city churches begin their evening services from this time forth, at seven o'clock, instead of half-past seven. Churchgoers would do well to bear this change of hour in mind, as the mere apology "I did'nt think," will not excuse the disturbance made by a late entrance along the aisles. It is always a mark of cultivated Christianity and polite social bearing to be early at church, and to enter after the opening anthem or hymn is always annoying to all worshippers as well as the ministers. Why should the sweet cadences of praise, or the beautiful words of the Holy Bible be disturbed by the creaking of boots and the rustling of dresses along the aisles by "fashionable" people who are always behind time.

TIME, TO-DAY; TO-MORROW, ETERNITY; Lessons from the sad calamity of Friday noon, will be the subject of Sabbath morning's discussions at the Fifth Street Methodist Church, by the pastor.

BROOKVILLE, PA.

Brookville Union League Declares for Grant---Democratic Rejoicings.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
BROOKVILLE, November 6, 1867.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Brookville Union League, on the 1st inst.:

Resolved, That General Ulysses S. Grant deserves the gratitude of every true American, both for his able generalship in bringing armed treason to terms, and the patriotism displayed since the perfidy of Andrew Johnson has developed itself in his so called "policy."

Resolved, That in providing ways and means for the successful prosecution of the war, and the fearless manner with which he has conducted the affairs of the War Department, in protecting the loyal everywhere, Hon. E. M. Stanton has shown himself a patriot and an able statesman.

The Democrats are rejoicing greatly because whisky has triumphed in Massachusetts, and negro suffrage is defeated in Kansas. The same men voted against allowing soldiers to vote, and if that amendment had been defeated, they would have rejoiced as loudly. They are equally opposed to niggers or soldiers voting, but are terribly down on the Republicans for desiring to prevent rebels from ruling us. There is a striking resemblance in their looks to the time when the Pittsburgh *Post* brought the news of rebel victories. SENIOR.

Boating and Boat Racing.

A sharp controversy has been going on in the London *Times* on the subject of the medical aspect of boat races, which Mr. Skey, an eminent surgeon, pronounces to be prolific of disease to the athletes engaged in them. Mr. Skey even calls the University boat race a "national folly." Mr. F. Willan, "Broad Blue," and other experienced oarsmen and trainers, contest Mr. Skey's assertions. They say that the training, properly managed, soon brings out a delicate man's unfitness for the exertion—and this before he can have received any injury of any sort from it, and that for men properly trained there is really no more danger of overstraining in a boat race than in any other active physical exercise. We believe this to be true. Certainly boating men seem to think of old University oarsmen as among the healthiest and strongest of their acquaintances. At all events that a small contingent risk will ever deter a generation of healthy young men from one of the most exciting and delightful of the contests of life, seems to us to be a foolish dream. Of course delicate men should stand aloof from it. Equally, of course, there would be less boating if there were no boat racing, and less strong health if there were less boating. If there were no political ambitions what would become of the politics.

The Great Sacrifice.

An act of Congress, passed February 22, 1867, appropriated $750,000 for inclosing the National Cemeteries and placing a stone over every grave. The commissioners appointed to carry out the law have nearly completed the necessary arrangements, and have ascertained that three hundred and thirty thousand commemorative tablets will be required. Terrible as the amount of this list is, it by no means comprises all those brave patriots who laid down their lives for their country. Nameless graves are scattered all over the country, and in addition to this must be added those who, though dying at home, have had their natural term of existence shortened by the wounds received in battle or the diseases contracted in camp. Summing up the losses on both sides, from all causes, one million and a half of men have been sacrificed to the demon of slavery.

The Drought in the Northwest.

It is now many months since the Northwestern States were visited with thorough and frequent rains, and a serious drought is prevailing in many sections. In the central and southern parts of Illinois the small streams are exhausted, the grass is dried up and cattle have to be driven long distances to find water and pasturage, and the same is true of Iowa, Nebraska and other State. If the winter sets in without heavy rains there will be great difficulty in keeping stock alive, and the prospects for spring crops will be much injured. Still there is time enough for the fall storms to supply the future needs, but the corn and other crops that have proved almost a failure in some places cannot be made good.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* writes thus: "It is a strange fact that the Empress Eugenie is the leader of the party in the Cabinet which is in opposition to intervention in favor of the Pope. With true maternal instinct she foresees the fatal issue for her dynasty of a course so utterly inconsistent with the policy which led to the glorious battle-fields of Solferino and Magenta. As a devoted Catholic, the Empress deeply sympathizes with the head of her Church; but as the mother of the heir to the throne, she shrinks from incurring the tremendous risk to which this expedition will expose her husband's throne, and in this opinion she is supported at the Cabinet councils by the Marquis de Lavalette and others, in opposition to the Emperor, M. Rouher, &c. Her Majesty attends and takes an active part in every Council."

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

General Santa Anna is in Havana, engaged in buying a farm.

Advices from the Mexican capital to October 29 state that President Juarez has been triumphantly re-elected. A Commissioner has come in to negotiate a loan of twelve millions at Washington.

In the New York Chamber of Commerce, Thursday, resolutions were adopted favoring the abolition of the cotton tax, and appointing a committee to memorialize Congress to that effect. A committee was also appointed to consider the subject of a return to specie payment.

The *Tribune's* Frederick, Md., special says: Upon the receipt of the news of the elections on Tuesday, the rebel flag was flung to the breeze at Liberty town in this county.

The Executive Committee of Virginia have called a State Convention on the 11th of December, to effect an organization. The call is issued in response to the wish of the press and people of the State. There is no doubt it will be responded to by the people of the entire State, and the very best men will be sent as delegates, and an organization effected which will successfully oppose the Hunnicutt radicals.

The large safe in the office of the Union Express Company at Cleveland, O., was blown open between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, by burglars, who effected an entrance through the front door of the office by means of crowbars and pickaxes, which they left in the building. A heavy charge of powder must have been used, as the report was heard at a great distance, and the doors of the safe were torn to pieces. The agent of the company, Mr. John Iconhour, had taken all the money and valuables from the safe to his house that evening, consequently the thieves got nothing for their trouble.

The Assistant Secretary of the Interior has decided in relation to the provision of the act of June 20, 1866, which gives a pension to the dependent fathers of soldiers and sailors who have died of disease incurred, or wounds or injuries received in the line of duty in the service of the United States, that when the mother survives the soldier, the father cannot claim, under the law, the pension.

The President's organ in Washington will contain to-day an editorial article calling on Grant to define his position, and state if he is a Radical or Conservative. This article is understood to be prompted by Johnson, who is taking a lively interest in the next Presidency, and who openly announces himself decidedly against Grant.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who has traveled through Southwestern Virginia, says every negro cabin contains a rifle or revolver, and in deserted churches, barns and school houses negroes nightly drilled, with guards mounted to prevent intrusion or discovery. He witnessed a midnight drill in the woods in which over one hundred were engaged. The whites are fearful of negro outrages, and appear in great terror.

Sixty horses have arrived at Memphis to take part in the races, which commence Monday.

A fire at Princeton, Illinois, on Monday night, destroyed property to the value of $250,000, on which there was insurance for $100,000. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and buildings a mile distant were ignited by the flying sparks.

A Washington special says: The friends of Chief Justice Chase are organizing in opposition to the General Grant movement for the Presidency. They are making arrangements to start a Chase organ here. It is said that the Chase men in the Senate will insist upon the resignation of the Secretary of the Senate, who has come out for Grant.

At a meeting of the dentists of the West, held in Cincinnati on Thursday, a resolution was adopted approving of the course of their executive committee in contesting the claims of the Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company.

The Governor General of Canada delivered his speech to Parliament on Tuesday. The Nova Scotia members were sworn in yesterday.

The Lake shore a few miles above Buffalo, is strewn with barrels of flour, pork, lard, &c., from the wreck of the propeller Acme. The Coroner has seized and cared for the property for the benefit of the underwriters and owners.

It is rumored that Chief Justice Bigelow, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts will soon resign and accept the position of Actuary of the Hospital Life Insurance Company, in place of Charles G. Loring, deceased, and Judge Hoarber be appointed Chief Justice.

Weston, the pedestrian, dined at Amsterdam, N. Y., yesterday, and left at twelve o'clock. He was in good condition.

During the past four days eighty-eight whites and eighteen blacks registered at Wilmington, N. C.

F. W. Gates & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers, of Hamilton, C. W., suspended yesterday.

The propellor North was burned to the water's edge on St. Clair river, yesterday morning.

Yesterday morning, while the steamer Keystone was running Gallop's rapids, she struck a rock, knocking a hole in her hull, and was beached at Edwardsburg.

The break in the Welland canal has been repaired and navigation resumed.

Hon. J. Baker, Representative from Illinois, spoke in Raleigh, N. C., last night.

Hon. Richard Yates lectured in Boston last night, on the "Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln."

No European cable dispatches have been received since Thursday. The Newfoundland lines are understood to be down.

A dispatch from Key West reports the arrival of the Colombian war steamer Colombia, in command of Lieutenant Reed, formerly of the Confederate barque Tacony. After coaling the Colombia will proceed to Havana, where she will go into the dry dock, and sail thence for Charleston soon.

The gelding John Stewart attempted to trot twenty-one miles within an hour at Boston yesterday. Though he failed, he made the best twenty mile time on record, viz, 58:05¾, beating Captain McGowan's time by 19¼ seconds, and making twenty and one-half miles in 59 minutes 31¼ seconds. The horse was not at all injured.

BY MAILS.

Late intelligence from Lake Superior reports recent discoveries of gold-bearing quartz, near Negaunee, among the iron mines of the Marquette District.

The Denver papers denounce loudly the scheme for forming a new territory off the northern border of Colorado.

The Denver mint received over nine thousand dollars in gold dust the first two days in November.

Mr. B. Brook, one of the jurors in the A. B. Mann case, in St. Louis, on Thursday, left the jury room for dinner without permission. Judge Treat sentenced him to pay a fine of fifty dollars and to thirty days in jail.

At a farewell service given to Rev. Mr. Fullerton, a Presbyterian clergyman, at Sandusky, Ohio, the services in the Episcopal, Congregational, Methodist and Baptist churches were suspended, and the clergymen of each took part in union services to their departing brother.

Samuel Downie, Assistant United States Assessor at Leavenworth, Kansas, who was arrested for bigamy, and gave bail in $1,000, failed to put in his appearance at the time fixed for his examination, and forfeited his bonds. The Wisconsin wife, which he deserted for the second one, was present.

A patent has been granted to a Maine mechanic for an invention for running shafting at right angles, or at any angle, without the use of gearing or belting. The idea is entirely novel, and works to a charm. A slide-bar is placed in the angle, and motion transferred by the action of a double crank on each shaft. The machinery runs without the least noise.

A slander suit—damages $25,000—is on trial in the Floyd county (Ind.) Circuit Court at New Albany. The parties are Mrs. Tracy vs. Granville Bealu and others. About one hundred witnesses, divided between the two parties, are in attendance. The slander consists in reporting publicly that the plaintiff was an unchaste woman. The suit excites much interest, and, as usual in such issues, the lady has the sympathy of the community.

In reply to a statement in the papers that he wished to dispose of his interest in the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, and go to Washington to live, Thurlow Weed says, in the last issue of that paper, that he will be quite ready to dispose of his interest in the *Commercial Advertiser* when General Grant shall have been elected President; but the going to Washington, "except to get away by the first return train," is the last thing in "our thoughts."

F. M. Peterson, a druggist of Chicago, on Saturday night last attended a dance in the city, and on returning to his residence found his wife and some lady companions sitting up. He poured out a glassful of raspberry wine for each of them, and in a few minutes after drinking his potion was a corpse. He had recently failed in business, and it is supposed he drugged his wine before drinking and thus committed suicide.

APPALLING CATASTROPHE.

Fearful Explosion at the Fort Pitt Iron Works.

Thirteen Men Killed and Twenty-Eight Wounded.

Particulars of the Explosion.

List of the Killed and Wounded.

One of the most appalling catastrophies that has occurred in this vicinity for years, and which is only exceeded in fatality by the terrific explosion at the Allegheny Arsenal some five years since, took place at noon yesterday at Reese, Graff & Dull's rolling mills, in the Ninth ward, by which thirteen men were hurried into eternity, and a large number of others severely injured. The particulars of the fatal calamity, as far as could be gleaned, are as follows:

Yesterday morning about half-past eleven o'clock the residents of the Ninth ward, lower part of Pitt township and Lawrenceville, were startled by a tremendous report, as of an explosion, which shook the foundations of the houses for half a mile around. Crowds of people hastened to the place from whence the report proceeded to ascertain the cause. It was soon ascertained that an explosion had taken place in the Forge Department of the Fort Pitt Iron Works, owned by Messrs. Rees, Graff & Dull, and located on the bank of the Allegheny river, between Wilson and Boundary streets, in Pitt township, and fronting the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The building had been blown to atoms, and the report that quite a large number of the hands employed in the building had been killed and injured spread like wildfire.

THE RUINS IN FLAMES.

To add to the more horrible nature of the catastrophe, the ruins of the building had taken fire and were in flames. As soon as this was discovered, an alarm was struck from Box No. 65, corner of Penn and Smith streets, and in a short time the Fire Department of this city and Allegheny were on the ground. Immediate efforts were made to check the flames and rescue from the debris such of the injured as could not extricate themselves, and take out the bodies of the killed. Every fire plug in the vicinity was brought into requisition by the firemen, and many of the steamers had to draw their water from the river. The firemen all worked nobly in their efforts to subdue the flames, and were under the supervision of Chief Engineer Hare, who was on the ground during the whole time the fire was raging. Notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, nearly all of the frame work of the building was destroyed before the flames could be subdued.

APPEARANCE OF THE RUINS.

We arrived at the scene of the disaster half an hour after the explosion took place, and found the building to be a mass of ruins. The ruins were in such a confused mass that it is almost impossible to describe them. The explosion had made such a complete wreck that not one board on the building had been left standing. A portion of the structure used in rolling iron, and located on the east side, and about twenty feet from the forge department, was torn down by the explosion. Two large smoke stacks in this building were thrown down by the flying timber, and falling on a shed nearby were bent very badly. In the forge department, the ruins in some places had massed very high. None of the timber belonging to the building was blown any great distance, but principally fell in a confused mass together. Singular to say, all the chimneys in this building were left standing, although everything else belonging to the building was a complete wreck. A number of pieces of the boilers and timber were thrown a considerable distance from the ground.

A SAD SPECTACLE.

As soon as the flames had been subdued sufficiently to admit of the removal of the charred timber and iron, efforts were made to take out the bodies from the ruins. Many of the spectators present assisted in the work, and succeeded in recovering about half a dozen of the bodies, some of which were so terribly burned as to be almost unrecognizable. A sad spectacle was presented to the eye of the spectator as he reached the scene of the disaster shortly after the explosion. As a body was extricated from the ruins, women, little girls and boys would crowd around it to get a glimpse of the corpse, fearing to discern in the features of some husband, father or brother, who had been employed in the mill, and who was missing. The agonizing tears of the women and children as they recognized in some mangled corpse the well known features of those nearest and dearest to them, was heart-rending in the extreme, and the by-standers could but look on and pity them. As the bodies were extricated from the ruins, they were laid on the ground near by or taken into the adjoining houses. The injured were removed into the houses, where everything possible was done for them. As soon as the nature of the disaster had been ascertained, a number of physicians from this city and vicinity repaired at once to the scene and administered relief to the injured. Among them we noticed Drs. McCook, Dickson, Hamilton, Asdale, Umstaetter, Sutton, Roberts, Cowley, and others, who did everything in their power to relieve the distresses of the wounded. A great many of the bodies and injured men were conveyed to their homes during the afternoon in wagons.

Sixty men were employed in the forge department, but it is believed that all have been accounted for.

THE PARTICULARS OF THE EXPLOSION.

The boilers (three in number) were parallel with the river and Allegheny Valley Railroad track, and about seven inches apart. They were built in July, 1863, by Carroll & Snyder, and were forty-two inches in diameter and thirty feet in length, with two sixteen inch flues in each boiler. The shells and flues were made of full quarter-inch iron. The iron was manufactured by Shoenberger & Co., each sheet stamped C. H. (Charcoal Hammered) No. 1. It is impossible to ascertain which boiler exploded first as the engineer and fireman, the only persons capable of giving such information, were instantly killed. The probability is that one of the boilers exploded and immediately caused the explosion of the other two. They all appear to have broken in the middle and the fragments were thrown in all directions, the flue caps principally going in the direction of the Allegheny Valley Railroad track. From an examination of all the fragments of the boilers that were to be seen it appears that they were broken in pieces where riveted together. Several of the flues were collapsed, and but little remained by which a boiler could be identified. Immediately after the explosion the building took fire and the damage was thus rendered much greater than it otherwise would have been. The few persons who escaped from the building were so intent upon getting out that they paid little attention to what took place in the brief interval that occured between the explosion and the fire.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

Coroner Clawson arrived on the ground shortly after the explosion, and took immediate measures towards holding inquests on the bodies of the unfortunate victims. The following gentlemen were selected as a jury: Messrs. Wm. R. Ford, Thomas W. Davis, Charles C. Clark, Col. Joseph Browne, G. M. Irwin and John G. Brown. Owing to the fact that the bodies of the killed were taken in charge by their friends and removed to their homes as soon as extricated, great difficulty was experienced in finding them, and much time was consumed in the search. The jury was sworn over the following bodies:

THE KILLED.

1. Henry Kock, of Stewartstown; burned so badly as only to be identified by his clothing.
2. John Maroney, Allen street, Lawrenceville; twenty-four years old; unmarried.
3. Michael Sullivan, Pitt township; thirty-nine years old and married.
4. James Kusick, Pitt township; twenty-five years old; wife and one child.
5. Bernard Boyce, Pitt township; thirty years old and married.
6. Wm. Albert Jones, Spruce alley, Ninth ward; nineteen years old.
7. Edwin Hutchinson, Foundry street, Ninth ward; forty-two years of age; married.
8. Patrick Enright, Penn street, Ninth ward; aged twenty-eight years; married.

The jury then adjourned until this morning at eleven o'clock, when they will re-assemble and proceed to view the bodies of the balance of the dead. Their names are as follows:

Patrick Galligan, fireman, Pitt township.
James Myers, residence not known.
Solomon Solmer, Ninth Ward.
John Handlin, Pitt township.
Casper Blacksmith, Ninth Ward.

THE INJURED.

A very large number of employees of the works were injured by the falling timbers and flying missiles, many of whom cannot recover. The following is a list of their names as far as could be ascertained:

Thomas Maroney, Allen street, Lawrenceville; injuries supposed to be fatal.
John McKay, Lawrenceville; hand off.
Frederick Miller, Lawrenceville; serious.
Kennedy McKee, Lawrenceville; serious.
Wm. Coles, St. Franciscus Hospital; severe.
James Hanlon, St. Franciscus Hospital; no hope of his recovery.
Patrick Evans, St. Franciscus Hospital; serious.
Andrew Longroff, St. Franciscus Hospital; injuries supposed to be fatal.
Isaac Harris, Lawrenceville; injuries slight.
Elijah Decker, Lawrenceville; injuries supposed to be fatal.
John Theiser, blown two hundred feet to the river; shoulder dislocated and head badly cut.
James Weaver, Troy Hill; very badly injured.
James Boylen, Smallman street; injuries supposed to be fatal.
Edward Haydn, Smallman street; arm broken.
John Roney, Lawrenceville, serious.
J. Townsend, Pitt township, fatally.
Kuhn Lundy, Etna street, slightly.
Joseph and John G. Williams, Stewartstown, severely.
James McCafferty, head bruised and shoulder broken.
Andrew Williams, Etna street, leg off. Serious.
Wm. Rees, one of the proprietors of the mill, injured slightly by falling timbers.
Peter Rosenberg, ribs broken.
Albert Cook, Ninth ward; slight.
Charles Thomas, Sharpsburg; back broken.
Joseph Lowry, injured on the head by falling timbers.
John G. Williams, Stewartstown; very badly injured.
Patrick Monahan, Fifth ward, fireman; slightly injured.

INCIDENTS.

It is stated that at the time of the explosion a quantity of muddy water, supposed to come from one of the boilers, was thrown into Kloman's Union Mill, about seven hundred yards from the scene of the explosion. Several of the workmen, on account of the sudden drenching they received, immediately dropped their tools. The marks of muddy water were also visible on the chimneys of the mill.

Pieces of timber in the vicinity of the bridges were thrown in all directions. A large stick, eighteen inches thick and six feet long, was hurled several hundred feet into the air, and fell upon a large oil tank belonging to the refinery of Messrs. Wormeser, Myers & Co. A large section of boiler iron was thrown through the brick wall surrounding the yard of their refinery. The damage to this firm will probably be about two hundred dollars.

A portion of one of the boilers was thrown about three hundred yards, and struck in the saw mill of B. G. Morrison, on Herr's Island.

A piece of timber four feet long and several inches thick, was thrown through the air a distance of a quarter of a mile, and struck near the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Another piece twelve feet long and about twenty inches thick, with a large pipe attached, was thrown over the tops of the neighboring houses, and struck in a field about half way between the bank of the river and Penn street. Three or four pieces of smaller size were also left in that vicinity. Fortunately no one was hit by them.

A portion of one of the boilers, about twelve feet long, was thrown over a high brick wall into the yard of Wormser, Myers & Co.'s oil refinery, one end, and buried several feet in the earth. Another large piece was thrown several yards north of the office, striking beside a fence.

A large piece of sheet iron caught between the bricks near the top of one of the chimneys and hung dangling in the air, about thirty feet from the ground.

The cap to a flue was thrown against one of the chimneys and fairly nailed to one of the protruding spikes.

Pieces of boiler iron were to be found in every direction and relic hunters were to be seen busy with stones and hammers breaking off small scraps to preserve as mementoes of the terrible explosion.

An artist visited the ground in the afternoon and took a sketch of the ruins.

A little son of Mr. Hutchinson, the engineer, was just in the act of handing his father his dinner bucket, when the boiler exploded, blowing off a portion of Mr. H.'s head and killing him instantly. The boiler passed over the little boy's head, and he was not seriously injured, only sustaining a few cuts on the head from falling timbers. His escape from death was most miraculous.

John Weaver, one of the employees in the mill, was standing near one of the pits when the explosion occurred. The force of the steam blew him up through the building (the timber having fallen) and over a shed, lighting on the bank of the river, a distance of two hundred feet. He only sustained a fracture of the shoulder blade, besides having his face scalded, and was able to walk back.

THE LOSS.

The firm estimate their total loss at $12,000. Their establishment was fully insured against fire. The building was a frame structure and was entirely destroyed, but the principal part of the machinery was not materially damaged. One of the pieces of the boiler at the time of the explosion cut one of the guys that sustained a large stack, and a portion of the structure fell.

The Bar and Guide mills sustained no serious injury, and the principal portion of the machinery is unimpaired. The proprietors state that the debris will be cleared up rapidly and the mill put in operation within a week.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Many plans were proposed yesterday in order to afford relief to the families of the sufferers, but no definite action was taken until the Young Men's Christian Association, with their characteristic benevolence, took the matter in hand, and issued the following card:

To the Members of the Young Men's Christian Association.—In view of yesterday's terrible calamity at Messrs. Rees, Graff & Dull's Iron Mills, by which so many of our workingmen were in an instant hurried into eternity, and their families deprived of their only stay and support and overwhelmed with present grief and the prospect of future distress, the Executive Committee hereby call a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, to be held in the rooms, No. 23 Fifth street, at four o'clock this afternoon, to adopt at once whatever measures of relief the extent of the disaster may demand.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK,
WM. B. EDWARDS.

ANOTHER PROJECT.

It is also proposed that the manufacturers of the city, and their employees, extend a helping hand to the sufferers. The case is one that admits of no delay, and speedy action should be taken.

STATE NEWS.

Mrs. Lena Miller, convicted of the murder of her husband by poisoning, will be hanged in the Brookville jail on Wednesday next.

The Pithole *Record* says: We are told that a clergyman in a neighboring borough, got a severe thrashing at the hands of a jealous husband. We refrain from giving the particulars of this rather interesting case.

William Donavan, whose second trial for the murder of the Squibb family has just been concluded in the York county court, has, as in the first trial, been found *guilty of murder in the first degree*. There is now no hope to be entertained by the prisoner that he will escape the gallows.

Quite a number of the farmers of Washington county, have recently been visiting the Shenandoah Valley prospecting for farms. Mr. T. Hud Williams, Mr. Lem. Williams, Captain Clinton Teeple, and others from the neighborhood of Monongahela City, have already located in the neighborhood of Woodstock.

The Rev. G. J. Martz, of Harrisburg, who has been for twelve years pastor of congregations in the vicinity of Harrisburg, has received and accepted a call from the English Lutheran Church in Womelsdorf, and the large and influential churches in Schaeferstown and Stroustown, in Berks county, Pa., and is expected to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his new field of labor on next Sabbath.

On Wednesday last a nomadic darkey, giving the name of Isaac Devat, attempted a nameless outrage upon the person of a little white girl named Spragg, aged about twelve years, and living in Wayne township, Greene county. The fortunate appearance of a white man prevented the outrage, and the villain was arrested and imprisoned.

George Look, of Lower Paxton township, Dauphin county, committed suicide Wednesday, by hanging himself in his barn. He was a farmer in easy circumstances and free from debt, and no cause is assigned for the suicide. In the pockets of the clothing of the deceased, was found the following note: "Peter K. Levan shall be my Executor. John Look shall have a horse and buggy more than the rest, if he stays at home till he is twenty-one years of age. John, O, John! take good care of mam and the children."

The Pithole *Record* says: There are large numbers of quails and pheasants in the surrounding woods. They are very numerous along the line of the Oil City and Pithole Branch Railway.

The Forest *Press* says: Commissioner Mays informs us that our tax claims against Venango county amount to nearly $8,000, and that the Venango Commissioners are disposed to act fairly in the matter. Any way, so we get our dues.

On Monday night two men effected an exit from the jail at Williamsport, by digging out under the wall. The jailor fired at one of the men and crippled him, causing his recapture, but the other—John Haley—managed to escape, and has not been heard of.

A singular case of accidental poisoning occurred recently, in Marlborough township, Montgomery county. A little boy of eleven years, named Edward Heller, son of Jesse Heller, noticed the birds eating some berries which grew on the bushes near the house, and it occurred to him to kill the birds by putting poison on the berries. Accordingly he procured some arsenic which was kept in the house of his guardian, with whom he lived, and smeared a lot of the berries with it as they hung upon the bushes. On the following day the boy passed along that way and noticed some of the berries lying on the ground, and thoughtlessly picked them up and ate them. He was taken sick, and, notwithstanding proper medical attendance, died in two days after eating the berries.

A young man named Samuel Swift, employed in the boot store of Jacob Armstrong, in Greenville, Mercer county, was found dead in his bed last Saturday morning. His death was occasioned by epilepsy, to fits of which he was subject.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

PARDON OF A COUNTERFEITER.

Proceedings of Cabinet Meeting.

New Phase of the President's Late Order.

Grant's Record and the Presidency.

Indorsers of Jas. A. Seddon's Petition for Pardon.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 6, 1867.

Appointment.

Secretary McCulloch has appointed James T. Worthington, of Cincinnati, Revenue Agent, with special instruction.

Wm. Johnson, of Altoona, Pardoned.

The President has pardoned William Johnson, tried at Pittsburgh some months since, and convicted of dealing in counterfeit money. The pardon was granted on the petition of prominent Pennsylvanians without regard to party, and on the application of a large number of citizens of the county where Johnson resided.

Cabinet Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day, all the members present, except Secretary Welles. The session continued until nearly two o'clock. The main subject considered was when the annual message and the reports should be laid before Congress. It is understood that a majority of the Cabinet, including the President, decided that neither the message nor the reports of the heads of departments shall be sent in until the commencement of the regular session in December.

It is understood that a new phase of the question concerning the order disbanding and suppressing unauthorized armed organizations in the District has come up. Under the wording of the order it would seem to embrace all societies or organizations in possession of arms, and it is said that General Ewing, if finally directed to carry it out, would disband all companies in the District bearing arms, such as the Schoetzenfest, Fenian circles, &c. The President has temporarily held the order in abeyance.

General Grant and the Presidency.

Some of General Grant's friends having denied that he approved of the political record made in his favor by a Washington paper yesterday, which also placed on it his nomination for the Presidency, the denial was consequently telegraphed to a Boston paper, which also added that General Grant had repudiated Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, on account of the latter's declarations as to Grant's political position. It is learned that the *Chronicle* to-morrow will authoritatively repudiate this denial, and reassert all it has said about Grant's political record and the Presidency.

Seddon Pardoned.

The President to-day signed the pardon of James A. Seddon, who was at one time Confederate Secretary of War. The application for the pardon was indorsed by Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher, Ex-Congressman Dodge, Mayor Hoffman and Gov. Burnside.

50,000 Emigrants Coming.

Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, is in receipt of a letter from A. W. Atwood, Esq., of London, England, making inquiry relative to obtaining a quantity of land for the settlement of 50,000 emigrants, which it is contemplated sending to the United States. The Commissioner has replied, referring to the great body of unoccupied land West of the Mississippi, and the facility for obtaining title to the same, under the provisions of the pre-emption and homestead laws.

Personal.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, and the new Governor of Maryland, Oden Bowie, arrived in town to-day.

WASHINGTON, November 8, 1867.

MINISTER TO VENEZUELA.

Hon. Thomas H. Stillwell, United States Minister to Venezuela, is in Washington. His appointment has not yet been confirmed by the Senate.

SECRETARY WELLES RECOVERING.

Secretary Welles is still confined to bed from the effects of slow fever, but his physician says the prospect is that he will soon recover.

SENATOR DRAKE

Arrived and was present at the meeting of the Ordnance Committee to-day.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

The Trustees of the colored schools of this District have laid their annual report before the Secretary of the Interior. There are now five good school houses for colored children, accommodating two thousand pupils. The treasurer's report shows the total amount expended during the year to be over $17,000, while the receipts were only $16,000. The trustees complain bitterly of the conduct of the municipal authorities in Washington, in withholding money received from taxes paid on property owned by colored persons, set apart by act of Congress for the education of the colored children. Of this fund the city owes the Trustees $61,000 which it has steadily refused to pay. There were 61 colored schools supported by northern benevolent associations during the year, at an expense of $40,000. All the schools have opened this year with flattering prospects.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 8, 1867.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS.

There was an important meeting of merchants to-day. A committee was appointed to report the best means of inaugurating a good wharf and pier system.

RECRUITS.

Two thousand recruits are ready here for the Fifth Military District, and will soon be forwarded.

FAILURE.

The failure of a large dry goods jobbing firm is reported, name not given.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Collector of Internal Revenue Bailey was before the Grand Jury to-day, which it is believed will soon present indictments against parties implicated in the Kentucky Bourbon Company alleged frauds. There were considerable seizures of whisky to-day, including one lot of 3,000 gallons.

DAMAGES RECOVERED.

Levi Steinway has recovered $2,900 damages from the Erie Railway Company for property destroyed by fire in trasnit to Cincinnati.

The Court held, and so charged the jury, that if the railroad company could employ locomotives that consume their own smoke and sparks, and failed to do so, then the company would be responsible for losses through such failure.

STABBED.

John Eber and son, aged sixty and twenty-eight, were dangerously stabbed by unknown parties in Eleventh street, last evening.

ARRIVAL FROM HAVRE.

The steamship Europe, from Havre, arrived to-day.

LOTS TO BE SOLD.

It is reported the Erie Railroad Company intend to sell one thousand of the three thousand lots owned in Jersey.

THE PETERHOFF AGAIN IN COURT.

The case of the celebrated steamer Peterhoff is again before the courts in a suit by the proprietors of stores at Brooklyn for recovery of $40,000 against the owners for storage of a portion of her cargo.

COLONEL BABCOCK,

Of General Grant's staff, recently left Havana for Vera Cruz.

GARROTER ARRESTED.

Wm. Hawley was arrested for garroting Alex. Knight on the night of October 30, and robbing him of $600.

FIRES.

Fires last night damaged the livery stable of W. & C. Van Tine, and the rolling mill of Carriell & Co., on East Tenth street, $18,000. Carriell was not insured. Also, the frame house on Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, owned by Mr. Otard, of New York; loss $95,000; no insurance.

TEN-FORTIES.

There has been a limited foreign demand for Ten-forties from Europe, and a leading dealer has purchased from the Government about $1,000,000 of the bonds, which have contributed to supply that demand. A letter from Secretary McCulloch to a leading banking firm is published to-day, stating that the department is not prepared to entertain propositions for the sale of the remaining issue of Ten-forty bonds.

THE FAMILY OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE,

Consisting of Mrs. Sprague and Miss Nettie Chase, arrived in the steamer Europe.

The official registration returns for North Carolina show 103,060 white voters, and 71,607 negroes.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Democratic Jollification Meeting---New Elements in Politics.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MANSFIELD, O., November 8, 1867.

The Democracy of this city held a jollification meeting to-night over the result of the recent elections. The meeting was announced by the firing of cannon, and the ringing of the Court House bell. Quite a large concourse gathered in the Court House to listen to a speech by Hon. B. Burns. Mr. Burns referred more particularly to the canvass in our own State, giving large meed of praise to Judge Thurman for the auspicious result, not forgetting to give a dig to a certain busy body whose extreme views had been a weakness to the Democratic party. Burns is not a Vallandighamer. Among the elements which contributed to the Democratic successes, the speaker alluded to one to which he said the Democracy were more largely indebted than any other, and which he styled a new element in politics, namely, the printing by leading Republican papers, such as the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Democratic speeches made during the canvass, thus putting into the hands of Republicans political matter which they will not otherwise read. He didn't know why Republican papers did this, whether it was for the love of money or the principles of Democracy, but they did it, and the result was the Republicans had good Democratic literature in their own papers, and had an opportunity to discover that Democratic principles were not so bad as they were painted. He also mentioned the elements of weakness in the Republican party, the putting of such extreme men as Wade and Chandler on the stump, and of bringing from other States such men as Morton, Colfax and Logan, who tried to force the suffrage bill down our throats when their own States had not taken the medicine. The foreign population, the Germans and Irish, were also duly commended, as an element of Democratic success. They had voted largely against the Democratic party during the war, but now had their eyes opened. The meeting broke up at an early hour.

COLUMBIANA, OHIO.

County Teachers' Institute---Unsuccessful Attempt at Robbery.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
COLUMBIANA, O., November 8, 1867.

The Columbiana County Teachers' Institute, which has been in session here since last Monday, has just closed. It was largely attended by the best class of teachers in the county. Prof. A. Burtt, Pittsburgh; Prof. McMillan, Youngstown; Prof. Bragg, Cleveland, and Prof. Hinkle, Salem, attended.

This morning about two o'clock, the house of Icenhour & Co., express agents, was entered by a burglar, who blew open the safe. It contained no money; nothing lost. This is the third effort in the same house in fifteen months. No clue to the thief yet.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Brakeman Killed on the Mahoning Road.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
YOUNGSTOWN, O., November 8, 1867.

A brakeman named Stanfield, while standing on top of a freight train, was struck by a bridge near Solon, on the Mahoning road this afternoon, and killed instantly. B. M.

RICHMOND.

New Election to be Held--Registration.

RICHMOND, November 8, 1867.

Gen. Schofield has directed a new election to be held in the case of subscription to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, in order to remove all doubt about the legality of the election. All qualified voters of Virginia and the United States will vote. This includes all disfranchised whites.

Official information at headquarters shows 14,000 whites failed to register in this State, and only 5,500 persons are disfranchised in Virginia.

RICHMOND, November 8.—General Schofield replies to the protest of the defeated Conservative candidates against the extension of the time for voting and frauds in the late election here. As to the extension of time, he says it was clearly the intention of Congress that the polls should be held open till all the votes were polled, and this finds a precedent in the laws of Virginia. In reference to the illegal voting, he says he can only investigate that when the registering officers make these returns to him. He promises to submit the claims of the defeated candidates to the convention when it meets, and give both parties his assistance in discovering any fraud that may have been perpetrated. As to the polls having been kept open the longest where the black vote was heaviest, he says it is sufficient to say they were kept open in all places until all the votes were polled. He concludes as follows: That threats of intimidation and actual violence in more than one instance, as you allege, were resorted to by the blacks to control the votes of persons of their own race, is no doubt true. Whether the effect was such as to change any considerable number of votes, may be difficult to determine, but it is certainly a legitimate subject for investigation, and if it appears that such has been the effect, it will be just ground for contesting the election.

ALABAMA.

The Reconstruction Convention---Proposition to Form a Provisional Government.

MONTGOMERY, November 8.—The Reconstruction Convention, in a test vote, tabled by 45 to 42, the proposition to abolish the present provisional government within twenty days. An ordinance was introduced and referred, vacating all important State offices on the 1st of January, a provisional Governor to be appointed by the Convention, who shall fill the offices by men who can subscribe to the test oath. A resolution was introduced and referred, proposing to disfranchise all persons implicated in the murder of Union men during the war.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Presbyterian Convention---Interesting Exercises.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8.—Gov. Geary visited the Presbyterian Convention this evening. The attendance of spectators is very large. A deputation from the Episcopal Convention was received, consisting of Bishops McIlwain and Lee, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and Messrs. Brunot and Cunningham. The exercises were deeply interesting. Addresses were made by members of the deputation, and replied to by Rev. Drs. Hodge and Stearns, H. B. Smith, and George H. Stuart, President. The Apostles' Creed and Lord's Prayer were recited in common.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Proceedings of the Conservative Convention.

COLUMBIA, November 8.—The Conservative Convention, composed of white citizens, representing twenty districts of the State, has just adjourned after a session of two days. Gen. Chestnut presided. An address to the people of the country was prepared by a committee of twenty, and submitted to the convention by Chancellor Inglis. The document describes the condition of the country, and protests against negro supremacy. It was unanimously adopted by the convention.

A Frenchman named Adolph Jacquet, formerly proprietor of the Hotel de France in St. Louis, left the latter city for New Orleans last Saturday, leaving behind debts of from seven to ten thousand dollars. He sold out his business to a lady named Shaw, and it subsequently transpired he had given a deed in trust for $3,000 on the property. Among other debts he owed Fisher & McConner $1,900; Bouche, Fils & Co., of New York, $1,500, and several other parties accounts of from one to three hundred dollars. It is believed he has absconded.

Governor Cox, of Ohio, has removed J. M. Blackburn, Architect and Superintendent of Construction of the new Deaf and Dumb Asylum building, for embezzlement of funds of the State, and has appointed George Ballows, of Columbus, his successor. Attorney General West, upon an investigation of all the facts connected with Blackburn's case, caused his arrest, and criminal proceedings were instituted before Esquire Gulick, who held the accused to bail in the sum of $5,000. The amount embezzled is about ten thousand dollars.

The ex-members of the 13th army corps held another meeting in Chicago last night, to complete arrangements for the proposed corps reunion on the 14th of November. Letters from a large number of officers of the corps residing in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Missouri were received, signifying their intention to be present. A general invitation was extended to all who served in the corps in any capacity to be present.

THE OIL BUSINESS.

Protection---Development---Stock on Hand.

The Titusville *Herald*, of yesterday, has a lengthy article on the oil business, from which we take the following:—That there has been an increase in the production of oil in the Pennsylvania region during the past three months there is little doubt. This increase has been greatest in the districts in the vicinity of the Stevenson and Benninghoff Farms, and on Upper Cherry and Church Runs. In these districts a large proportion of the wells have proved successful and in many instances wells have been struck which have averaged over 100 barrels per day. During the past six months there have been but two wells in the Oil Creek district which have averaged 200 barrels per day, and these were struck quite recently. The majority of the wells are now producing under fifty barrels per day. The average daily production of the entire region is nearly 10,000 barrels, and the increase during the last two months reaches nearly 1,500 barrels daily. As compared with this time last year the production shows but a slight increase, which will scarcely more than cover the additional consumption. Whether there will be a further increase in the production in view of the coming winter there is some doubt, but if there is it will not be large. The increase during the past two months was caused by the comparatively high price which oil reached during July, August and September last. So long as the price remains where it now is there is but little prospect for an increase. The value of oil is recognized, and the sooner the outside world knows that here, in the three counties of Crawford, Venango and Warren, can be produced a sufficient quantity to supply any demand which may arise either for light or fuel, the better it will be for the business. For who is there who would be willing to enter into any of the different branches of the oil business when there was an uncertainty as to how long the supply might last? The supply is inexhaustible, and when once the outside public becomes convinced of this fact there will be no lack of capital with which to carry on the business. If the production is too large and a stock accumulates, the price will be cheapened, which will create a greater demand and the surplus will be speedily consumed.

THE DEVELOPMENT AND THE TERRITORY.

There are in progress of drilling in the oil regions over two hundred and fifty wells. Some of these wells are located on what is known as "wild" territory but over two-thirds, are located on territory which is known to be of the producing order. In view of the approaching cold season, when it becomes difficult to tube or test a well properly, the work on these wells is being pushed forward vigorously, and within the next forty days the most of them will be completed. The development is mainly confined to the vicinity of Oil Creek above Petroleum Center and Upper Cherry and Church Runs. The attention of oil operators has been drawn to the territory about the latter run, by recent large strikes and by the length of time which the wells have produced. This territory is comparatively new, and where six months ago there were but two or three wells going down, there are now some twelve or fifteen. The development is being pushed forward in an easterly direction, and the last new well is several hundred yards from the run. The territory on which paying wells have been found embraces over 1,000 acres, and as the developments progress toward the table land to the Eastward of the Run, the wells produce more and the oil is of a better quality. Appearances indicate that there is a belt or vein of oil crossing this run and extending indefinitely in an East by Northerly direction.

At upper Cherry Run there is a large amount of development in progress. Less than five months ago this territory was comparatively unknown and at present there are over twenty wells being put down. The territory is supposed to extend about northeast and southwest and to the southwest of the principal wells to Oil Creek, the farms which are supposed to be in the belt have been leased, and a number of wells are being put down.

The Economite tract, on the east side of the Allegheny river at Tidioute, is being rapidly developed. The rest of the territory in the vicinity of the Tidioute, including Dennis and Dingley Runs, is being slowly abandoned, and but very few new wells are being put down. The cause of this old territory being abandoned is the fact that the third sand rock has become "watered," and the water being the heaviest has forced the oil away from the wells.

On the Bennington, Woods and Stevenson farms, which occupy the hill territory on the west side of Oil Creek near Petroleum Center, there are many new wells going down. On the Bennington farm there are but few acres which are supposed to lie in the belt on which wells have not been drilled. Near Oil City, on Shaffer Run, there is a large producing well and several others are being put down.

STOCK OF OIL IN THE OIL REGION.

The stock of oil in the oil region on the 1st inst. amounted to 655,000 barrels. This amount includes all that is in iron tanks, wooden storage tanks, bulk boats, and on the hands of producers and speculators. Nearly 100,000 barrels is always required for a stock on which to do business, and nearly this amount is always on the hands of speculators, shippers and producers. During the past three weeks the stock in bulk boats and iron tanks has been considerably reduced by shipments to the Eastern markets, and this reduction is still going on. The principal cause of this stock being held in the oil region has been that the Allegheny river has remained too low for navigation much later in the season than it usually does.

THE IRON TANKAGE.

Along Oil Creek and the Allegheny river there are 717,000 barrels of iron tankage. Of this amount there are 260,000 barrels which are empty. During the last eight months the tankage has been doubled, and there are not less than 100,000 barrels being erected. The large amount of tankage will in all probability act as a check on any decline which may take place in prices.

THE PRICE OF OIL.

For the past week or ten days the price of oil here and in the outside markets has been steadily declining and at present the price is weak at $2 85. The speculative rise which commenced in July last was kept up throughout August and September, and now there is a reaction taking place. The highest price reached was in the early part of September, when several thousand barrels changed hands at $4 50 to 6 00. The home and foreign markets have been undergoing a series of manipulations at the hands of brokers and professional speculators. Corners of large dimensions have been formed and all the principal markets have been bought up and sold down and the market seems to have been entirely in the hands of speculators.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

—The annual meeting of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad was held at Indianapolis on the 4th, and the following Board of Directors elected: Wm. Dwight and D. A. Dwight, Boston; H. O. Lord, Nathaniel Wright, George K. Schoenberger and W. W. Smith, Cincinnati; L. B. Lewis, Lawrenceburg; A. R. Forsyth, Greensburg, and T. A. Morris, Indianapolis. The only new members are D. A. Dwight and W. W. Smith.

—J. D. Herkimer, late Superintendent of the Terre Haute Railway, has dissolved his connection with that road, and proceeded to St. Louis Tuesday to assume his duties as Superintendent of the new rival route, the Indianapolis and St. Louis. His salary is said to be $8,000—double that of his old position.

—We learn that the prospects for the rapid and successful progress of the Toledo, Logansport and Northern Indiana Railroad are very good. The Whitely, Indiana, *Republican* of the 31st ult. says: "The rate at which stock is being taken in the Toledo, Logansport and Northern Indiana Railroad indicates that the enterprise will be a complete success. Full returns have not been received from the committee, but we are informed by the chairman that the subscription is much heavier than was anticipated. If all localities will do their part as well as Columbia City, we will have the road. Keep the ball rolling."

—Edward L. Dubarry, lately in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been appointed Assistant General Superintendent of the Northern Central Railroad—the office to be located at Harrisburg. The duties of the newly appointed officer commenced November 1st, 1867.

THE EXPLOSION.—Parties knowing the residences of any of the men killed at the explosion yesterday, and upon whose remains inquests have not yet been held, are requested to leave their names with Coroner Clawson, at the Mayor's office, before eleven o'clock this morning. Those who desire to receive certificates from the Coroner can do so by calling at the same place.

INSTALLATION.—At a meeting of the Morning Star Temple of Honor, held in Mozart Hall, on Wednesday evening last, the following officers elect for the ensuing term were duly installed: W. C. T., Wm. Ramsey; W. V. T., A. Fitspatrick; W. R., J. K. Albee; W. A. R., J. Kee; W. F. R., A. G. Barnett; W. T., A. Dalzell; W. U., P. Good; W. D. U., Wm. Taggart; W. G., Geo. McClinton; W. S., Jno. D. Bailey; W. C., B. A. Stoney; P. W. C. T., Wm. Craig.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. and Mrs. Williams concluded their brief engagement last evening, the house being crowded in every part. At the matinee this afternoon, the new and popular play "Caste" will be performed. In the evening, the "Colleen Bawn" and "Black-eyed Susan" will constitute the bill. On Monday evening next, Julia Dean, in days of yore a great favorite here, will commence an engagement.

COMING.—The famous Morris Brothers' Minstrels, from Boston, will shortly visit this city. They rank among the very best Ethiopian minstrel companies in the country.

THE MANSFIELD VALLEY.

A Trip Over the "Pan Handle" Route---Meeting of M. E. Ministerial Association---Next Meeting to Be Held at California, Pa.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
AT HOME, Friday, November 8, 1867.

It had never been our fortune to try the accommodations furnished by the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad—otherwise called the "Pan Handle route"—for the simple reason that nothing called us into the region through which its track is laid. But learning that the road had been purchased and was henceforth to be accounted among the possessions of our great and successful "Central," we concluded the next day, even without an "accident" ticket, to go as far as the beautiful Mansfield Valley. So, "embarking," away we went, with lamps brightly burning, though near mid day, whereat we were somewhat amazed at first, but soon saw the need of them when we suddenly found ourselves "underground," hastening to the Monongahela. Immediately we were sailing along as much above the surface as before we had been beneath, and from the dizzy hight we were—hardly calmly—looking down upon the placid waters, and various roadways and streets, having also a picturesque view of the numerous roofs and chimney tops "along and between the rivers." Alternations of solar and carbon oil light gave variety to the journey, and indeed were so frequent that a passenger by our side, taking his first trip, pathetically inquired whether we would not soon be in "God's country"—being seemingly in doubt as to the proprietorship of the parts through which we were passing. In due time, however, we did come into a beautiful region—a valley or two through which we were hurried—being as "beautiful for situations" as any one's eyes have rested upon, and destined when art has completed what nature began, to be the elegant "local habitation", of many suburban villagers.

The village of Mansfield is evidently growing up with great rapidity—its "young life" is apparently very vigorous. New buildings and improvements of various kinds are evidences of its prosperity. Among the former we noticed a fine large, frame school house almost ready for roofing—an indication of the interest which the denizens of this district have in the cause of education.

On Tuesday evening the Ministerial Association of the Washington District of the M. E. Church began its session in the Church of that denomination, with Rev. W. A. Davidson, D. D. presiding, and Rev. W. B. Watkins, Secretary, and continued through Wednesday and Thursday.

On the forenoon of Thursday Rev. D. B. Campbell preached a sermon—a very happy and successful effort, and which produced an excellent effect upon the congregation.

At 2 P. M. a children's meeting was held, the singing being under the direction of the gentlemanly and efficient pastor of the church, Rev. T. H. Wilkenson, the very fine organ being in charge of Miss Cook. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. J. Horner, and addresses were made by Revs. G. W. Baker and W. B. Watkins, the latter the well-known lecturer on the "Uses and Abuses of Words." Both gentlemen acquitted themselves nobly, and were listened to with intense interest by the entire audience, the children being evidently delighted, and, we hope, greatly profited. At the close of the children's meeting, the Association resumed its order of business, and fixed upon California, in Washington county, as the place for its next session, which was appointed for June, 1868, the presiding Elder of the District and the preachers in charge of Washington and Canonsburg, being constituted a committee to arrange the programme, etc. Rev. T. A. Wilkinson read an essay on "The wine for communion service." in which he endeavored to establish the proposition that "nothing but the simple expressed unfermented juice of the grape should be used for sacramental purposes." The essay was well written, and contained perhaps the best possible presentation of that view of the subject, though hardly incontrovertible in its conclusions. With the services of the evening, a sermon by the Rev. M. B. Pugh, the exercises of the Association were closed. We noted present on Thursday, as visitors, Revs. L. McGuire, J. Horner, and J. Z. Moore. The ministers seemed quite well pleased with their entertainment, and will bear away pleasant memories of their sojourn in the Valley of Mansfield. In passing, we may mention that the M. E. Church edifice is a model of taste and beauty, and speaks well for the good people who worship in it. K.

STILL AT LARGE.—Cyrus Thompson, who shot young McDonald, in Johnstown, on the night of the 31st of October, has not yet been arrested, although he is supposed to be hiding in the mountains in the vicinity of the town. Daniel McDonald, the lad's father, offers a reward of fifty dollars for the apprehension of the murderer.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A FORMER PITTSBURGHER.—Mr. Frank A. Hyatt, formerly a resident of this city, but who migrated to Louisville many years ago, where he was extensively engaged in the coal business, died in that city suddenly, on Wednesday last, from disease of the heart.

Letter from Rev. W. A. Snively.

The following letter from Rev. W. A. Snively, formerly Rector of St. Andrew's Church, now of Cincinnati, will be read with interest by his numerous friends here, and furnishes as strong proof as can be given in regard to the superiority of the instruments about which he writes:

MR. C. C. MELLOR—*Dear Sir:* The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, which I obtained from you four years ago has given entire satisfaction, and notwithstanding the rough and constant usage to which it has been subjected, is still in perfect tune. A four octave one, which I purchased six years ago—one of the first cabinet organs ever made—has been subjected to daily use, and is as rich and organ-like in tone as when new.

The instrument used in the Sunday School of my recent parish has been exposed to the dampness of a basement-room for three years, and although the ivory of the keys has become yellow from the atmosphere, the tone is unchanged in quality, and undiminished in power.

These three instruments have respectively stood the test of time, constant use, and climate, and the result has justified and confirmed the high estimate I have placed upon the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs. For purity, strength and organ-like quality of tone, I consider them unequalled.

WILLIAM A. SNIVELY,
Rector of Christ Church, Cincinnati.

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs are to be found in this city, only at C. C. Mellor's Music Rooms, No. 81 Wood street.

"Wheeler & Wilson's the Best."

"Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are the best ever offered to public patronage. They are simple and durable, easily kept in repair, work without noise, sew with great rapidity, make an even and firm stitch alike on both sides that will not rip, economize threads and are applicable to every purpose and material common to the art in question."—*Christian Inquirer.*

Sumner & Co., Sole Agents, 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

RELIGIOUS.

☞ FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, FIFTH ST., ABOVE SMITHFIELD.—ALEXANDER CLARK, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:00 P. M.

(SECOND SERIES.)

THE GOSPEL OF COMMON THINGS.

Will be the subject of a series of Evening Discourses, as follows:

1. Sabbath Evening, Nov. 10—THE DRESS.
2. Sabbath Evening, Nov. 17—THE LAMP.
3. Sabbath Evening, Nov. 24—THE DOOR.
4. Sabbath Evening, Dec. 1—THE HOUSE.
5. Sabbath Evening, Dec. 8—THE MIRROR.
6. Sabbath Evening, Dec. 15—THE MAGNET.

You and your friends are cordially invited. Free seats and welcome to all. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

☞ SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Penn, corner of Irwin street. Rev. W. D. HOWARD, D. D., Pastor. Divine service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Children's Church at 2½ P. M.

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Franklin, near Fulton street. Rev. Prof. SAML. J. WILSON, D. D., Pastor. Divine service, 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

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☞ FIRST ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, Washington street, Allegheny city. Services 10½ o'clock A. M., 7 o'clock P. M. Subject in the Morning, "Unity of the Lutheran Church"—in the Evening, "Origin and delivery of the Augsburg Confession."

☞ THIRD METHODIST CHURCH, Pennsylvania Avenue, above Marion. J. ROBISON, Pastor. Preaching EVERY SABBATH at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 8:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

☞ FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, ALLEGHENY CITY, on Union Avenue, East Common. V. LUCAS, Pastor. Preaching EVERY SABBATH at 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Sabbath School at 9:00 A. M. and at 1:30 P. M.

☞ SECOND METHODIST CHURCH, Rebecca street, Allegheny City. S. F. CROWTHER, Pastor. Preaching EVERY SABBATH at 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Seats free and all invited. Sabbath School at 1:45 P. M. Social meeting at 3:00 P. M. Lecture WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.

☞ FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM, Meadow street, near Carson. G. G. WESTFALL, Pastor. Preaching EVERY SABBATH at 10:30 A. M., and at 7:00 P. M. Sunday School at 1:30 P. M.

☞ FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, SHARPSBURG. H. B. KNIGHT, Pastor. Preaching EVERY SABBATH at 10:30 A. M., and 7:00 P. M. Sabbath School at 3:00 P. M.

☞ TRINITY CHURCH, SIXTH ST.—Choral Service. Seats free. EVERY SUNDAY, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

☞ UNION BAPTIST CHURCH, GRANT STREET, between Sixth and Seventh. The Rev. WM. M. YOUNG, recently elected Pastor of the Union Baptist Church, will preach his introductory Sermon TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Services will also be held in the Evening, at 7 o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor elect. The public are cordially invited to be present.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

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Some time since Mr. A. Speer, of Passaic, N. J., presented us with a bottle of his Port Grape Wine. In our turn, we presented it to a friend who was in feeble health. After giving the wine a few trials, our friend assures us he derived marked benefit from its use. We find that many invalids in this city are using Speer's Port Grape Wine with the same beneficial results.

Druggists keep it.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., *will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—PASTRY COOK—At Scott House, a good Pastry Cook.

WANTED—PASTRY COOK — Immediately, an experienced Baker and Pastry Cook. Apply at Eastern Exchange, East Liberty.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER — A young man who understands Bookkeeping, and is acquainted with the city, and who would make himself generally useful. Address R. E., Commercial.

WANTED—SITUATION—As Cutter, by one who thoroughly understands the business; has had long experience, and can give reference. Address Tailor, Commercial office.

WANTED — BOARDERS — Two very choice Rooms will be let either separately or in suite, with good Boarding, to one or two families. A few young men will also be taken. Inquire at 89 Penn street.

WANTED — SALESMEN — Experienced business men preferred, yet a few inexperienced men can find employment, if worthy, by applying to the Superintendent of "National Art Association." W. D. BAKER, 116 Diamond street, opposite Court House.

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WANTED—ROOMS—A lady and gentleman wish to secure a furnished parlor and two bed rooms, with board, in some genteel private family, residing in a desirable locality either in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Terms no object, if furnished with first-class accommodations and comforts of a home. No Boarding House Keeper need apply. Address "S," Chronicle office.

WANTED—TAILOR — Immediately, a first-class Journeyman Tailor, to go to Washington, Pa. Apply at 54 Wood street. tf

WANTED—PARTNER—Active or silent, with $5,000 to $10,000 cash capital, to invest in a well established wholesale and retail Drug Business. The location is one of the best and offers great inducements for increase of capital and stock. Inquire of J. D. BAILEY & BRO., 102 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—SIUATION—By a young man, in a wholesale store or warehouse, as porter, or in any capacity where he can make himself generally useful; writes a fair business hand. Address WILLIAM, Commercial office.

WANTED--HOUSES.

WANTED—HOUSE—To rent, from April 1st, 1868, a House containing 8 or 9 rooms, near some station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and not far from the city. Address, stating locality, terms, &c., S. W., this office.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE—$1,400 will buy a nice Brick House of Four Rooms and Cellar, just finished, on Peach alley, near Pride street. Inquire of WM. WILTON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—The cheapest property in Sewickley. Lot containing over one acre, situated on the bank of the river, between Wm. Harbaugh and Dr. Kerr's, within three minutes' walk of the Station. The improvements are a good Frame House, containing six rooms and wash house, ice house and cooling room, carriage house and stable; graveled walks and carriage ways. The grounds contain over fifty fruit trees of the different varieties, in good bearing condition, with all the different varieties of small fruits and berries. Likewise a House and Lot on Broad street, of over one-third of an acre; the House is a good frame house, containing eight rooms; fruit and shrubbery on the lot, with well and cistern. For terms apply to WM. REED, on the premises, near the river.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—MILLS—Steam Flouring and Custom Mills, located in the best wheat county in Ohio. Capacity, 600 barrels per week. Can be doubled at a small cost. For particulars, address "Flouring Mills," Commercial office.

FOR SALE—STORE—A first-class Store, with lease, fixtures, &c. For full particulars address Postoffice Box 324, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—On one of the best thoroughfares in the city, doing a first rate Retail and Prescription business; will be sold cheap, as owner is leaving the city. Address R. E. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

FOR SALE—FREEPORT AQUEDUCT—The Freeport Aqueduct as it now stands, consisting of four Stone Piers, two Abutments, besides the Timber, Wrought Iron Bolts and Angle Blocks. Parties having contracts for stone work this is a rare opportunity to procure a large quantity of best Freeport Cut Stone at very low rates. It is accessible either by the Allegheny Valley or Western Pennsylvania Railroads. The whole will be sold at a great bargain by applying to JAMES McQUISTON, at the Atlas Works, Morton street, Ninth ward.

FOR SALE—STOCK, LEASE, &c—The Stock, Office Furniture, Four Years Lease and the Good Will of a first-class Wholesale Grocery and Commission House, on Liberty street. For further particulars, address Box 39, Pittsburgh P. O.

FOR SALE — TYPE METAL—One Thousand to Fifteen Hundred pounds Type Metal. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY—The subscriber offers his desirable property, located in the town of Columbiana, Ohio, three squares from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, for sale on reasonable terms. The property consists of two large town lots, on one of which there is a comfortable two-story Frame House, of five rooms, with dry cellar. An excellent well of water is on the premises, with choice fruit trees, shrubbery, out houses, &c. Also, a good building, which has been used as a shop. Price for both lots, with improvements, $1,400, or one lot with improvements, $800. C. J. O'ROURKE, Columbiana, Ohio.

FOR SALE—LAND—$75 per Acre—31 Acres of land in Versailles township, Allegheny county, one and a quarter miles from Wall's Station, Pa. R. R., same distance from Saltsburg, P. & C. R. R. For further information, inquire of Capt. McMASTERS, Turtle Creek, or J. M. LARIMER, St. Clair Hotel.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE, &c—Frame House, with 10 rooms; good outbuildings, six acres of ground, good apple and peach orchard, garden and pasture for cow; within three miles of city. For further information inquire of JOHN I. ADAIR, Pittsburgh Cast Steel Spring Company, No. 405 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or J. GLOSSER, 118 Fourth street. Possession given immediately.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—The rooms now occupied by the Secretary of the Union Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 23 Fifth street, over O. McClintock & Co.'s Carpet Store. These rooms are very desirable for offices, being located in the center of business, and on Fifth street, now being laid with the Nicolson pavement, rendering them free from noise, etc. Front room contains large fire proof vault. Possession can be had on the 1st proximo. Inquire of OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO., 23 Fifth street. tf

DR. C. M. DAKE

HAS RETURNED TO RESUME THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION.

His numerous friends and patrons will find the Doctor at his Office, No. 253 PENN STREET. Pittsburgh, November 8, 1867.

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NEW GOODS.

Black and Fancy Dress Silks;
Pim's Irish Poplins;
French Poplins and Repps;
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Alpaca Poplins, Alpacas and
Mohair Lustres, French Merinos;
Wool Plaids and Plaid Poplins;
Wool Delaines and Fancy Dress Go
New French Chintzes;
Black Mantilla Velvets;
Wool, Cashmere and Broche Shawls.

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We have on hand and are receiving one of
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Ever offered in this city, embracing th
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And other Securities, negotiated at lowest market rates. Real Estate sold at private sale or public sale. General Brokerage Business executed promptly by GEO. B. HOLTZMAN, 146 Wood street, (Board of Trade Rooms), Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, CAREFULLY PREPARED. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

☞ CATARRH, DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, and Diseases of the Throat and Chest, successfully treated by Dr. ABORN, 134 Smithfield street.

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

ON the third page this morning will be found a sermon on the popular doctrine of Probation, by Rev. A. BOSSERMAN, pastor of the Universalist Church, of this city.

THE WORLD ON CONCILIATION.

The New York *World*, professing the liveliest gratification with the result of the election, looks forward to the future—especially to the Presidential contest—with evident and most rational apprehension. Claiming that the Democrats are indebted to Republican votes and Republican non-voting for their victory, it naturally feels solicitous about the permanence of this affiliation, and suggests prudential considerations for securing it. It says:

"The fact is true, whether we recognize it or not, that we are indebted for this magnificent and manifold triumph to citizens who have not, for the last few years, acted with the Democratic party. In this city and the neighboring towns of New Jersey, to our knowledge, Republicans have voted the Democratic ticket; and we suppose we must have had more or less assistance of this kind in all parts of the country. But a larger proportion of Republicans have staid away from the polls and lent us indirect aid almost as valuable. Our success in the future will depend upon the continuance of this co-operation; we shall be fatally blind if we do not cultivate and keep it. It is our true policy to render it easy, or at least not difficult, for liberal Republicans to act the same part in the Presidential election which they have acted in so many State elections this year; a result which an attempt to revive the identical politics of 1798, or 1832, or 1856, will have no tendency to accomplish."

The *World* might have referred, in its historical allusion to old politics, to the politics of 1861 and the years immediately following. But how does it propose to slur over the great questions, on which the Democratic party has stood in a condition over and over condemned by the people? How, in the very process of reconstructing a shattered Union, is the participation of that party in the crime that shattered it to be kept out of view? It must, indeed, be a marvelously conciliatory, as well as deceptive policy, that shall make Republicans oblivious of the antagonism of Democrats, for four long years of fearful war, to the very interests in defense of which they were shedding their own blood.

We cannot compass in our imagination, as the *World* seems to do, any policy that "will make it easy or at least not difficult" for Republicans to supplement the weakness of the Democratic party in the Presidential election. Some may have voted with them on the sympathies engendered by the excise question, or on the prejudices connected with the negro suffrage question, but how they can be induced to co-operate with them on the State rights doctrine, now favored by the party, or on any of the unchanged doctrines of the Democracy concerning the interests of the Union, we must wait for the *World's* yet undeveloped policy of conciliation to discover.

HUNGER AND RIOTS.

In the wealthiest country of the world is found a large class of people who are always on the verge of want, even while laboring constantly to the full extent of their strength. This anomalous and unhappy condition of working people exists in England, as the present bread riots too plainly prove. It results partly from the low rate of wages, the supply of labor being greater than the demand. But this is not the only cause of poverty among laboring men. Of their small wages many spend too large a portion in ale and stronger drink. This improvidence and worse than useless expenditure is the definite cause of much of the privation and suffering that are often ascribed, in vague terms, to the oppressions of government and the severe exactions of employers.

We have not received the details of news concerning the riots that have lately taken place. It has been known, of course, that there was distress among the poor in some places, consequent on the slackness of trade in manufactures, and some suspension in the business of mining. But the announcement by cable, that riots had occurred in consequence of the want of food, took the people of this country by surprise. The first outbreak, at Exeter, has been suppressed, but similar disturbances, arising from want of employment and scarcity of food, have occurred, as our dispatches show, in other parts, particularly in Devonshire. Riots may indicate very emphatically the extent and pressure of want, but they are not the best imaginable means of relieving it. The suppression of disorders, a necessity imposed on the Government, often entails unavoidably a great addition to the sufferings of people, before measures for their relief can be brought into requisition.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

The Republican organs in New York city are not much less discordant, in tone, and tune, than they were before the election, although all of them are pitched now on the minor key in consequence of the recent calamity. Each has its own theory of the causes that led to this calamity, and the theory of each embodies a liberal share of culpability in all the rest. At the same time, all indulge sanguine hopes of better luck on the next trial, which hopes may be realized, provided greater harmony of views shall be secured among the journals that speak for and to the party. We believe the New York Republican press are also pretty well agreed, that the present reverse is but a timely warning and admonition, which, if duly heeded, will restore activity and union to the party and so insure the overthrow of all opposing elements in the grand trial of next year.

It is gratifying to notice that the late defeats have produced no despondency in the Republican party. And if they shall universally be recognized as an admonition and be allowed to have the legitimate effect of an admonition, they will place the party in a condition much more favorable than that which it occupied during the recent canvass. There will be elements of unity and strength in the Presidential contest which have been wanting in this, and there will be an elimination of some of the elements of discord that have contributed to the reverses in this. On a definite and unincumbered Union, Republican platform, the party strength can be rallied and success to its chosen candidate be insured.

THE LAKE FISHERIES.

The amount of business, trade and profit connected with the lake fisheries is much greater, probably, than is commonly imagined. The principal center of this business is at Sandusky, which employs a large number of men and much capital, in taking, packing and shipping the fish to different and distant markets. The present season, now at its height of activity and success, has been more productive than usual. The business, also, is conducted on a more extensive scale this year than ever before, as we learn from the Sandusky *Register*.

In the bogs, around the islands and along the shores, there is a great number of establishments for taking the fish, which deliver them to dealers in Sandusky for shipment and sale. A single company thus delivered to a house in Sandusky nine tons of fish, the catch of one day. The abundance of the supply—and also we should think some disproportion and disjointedness in the facilities of the business—is shown by the fact stated, that one house gave a receipt to fishermen for a large haul of herring, and directed them to take them back and throw them into the Lake, because they could not be taken care of.

The excellent fresh fish offered in our markets are chiefly from Lake Erie. They are also distributed to other points all through the country, even to the Eastern seaboard. From the abundance of the catch this year, and the consequent cheapness of the fish, they might be expected to bear a somewhat lower price here, without loss to the dealers, the increase of sales being a compensation for more moderate rates.

The Pennsylvania Railroad and the Recent Election.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL reference was made to a communication in a morning contemporary, in which it was stated that the defeat of Judge Williams was due to the influence of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. From what was deemed good authority, we were led to believe that the communication was written by an attache of the Railroad Company, and the author seemed to speak *ex cathedra*. But we are glad to learn that the officers of the Company do not only unreservedly disclaim every allegation of the correspondent, but declare that individually many of them warmly advocated Judge Williams's election. We have no desire to misrepresent the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and gladly give place to the following card from Jno. H. Hampton, Esq., Solicitor of the Company:

PITTSBURGH, November 8, 1867.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your editorial of this morning alleging that an officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company connected with their treasury department had, in one of the city papers of yesterday, admitted that the defeat of the Hon. Henry W. Williams was due to the hostility of the company and their efforts against him, does great injustice to the company, and I am authorized to deny the allegation which you have made. The anonymous article alluded to was written not by any person connected with the company, but evidently by some one out of motives of malice towards your paper, and with an intent to do it some harm.

The nomination and election of Judge Williams was warmly advocated by many of the prominent officers of the company here and in Philadelphia, and so far from the company doing anything to his detriment in the latter city, where it might be expected their efforts and influence would be felt, *he ran one hundred and thirty-eight votes ahead of the local ticket*. This fact is sufficient to answer the charge which is very unfairly sought to be made good against the company, that their influence was exerted against him and tended to his defeat.

I will thank you to correct the misstatements which have been thus inadvertently made in your paper, by the publication of this note, or in such other way as you may think proper.

Very truly yours, &c., JNO. H. HAMPTON.

Johnson and the Elections.

The New York *Tribune*, in speaking of the "compliments of the season" now passing between President Johnson and his Democratic friends, gets off the following: If President Johnson chooses to regard the vote as an indorsement of his policy, we congratulate him on his success. It reminds us of the poor damsel who sold all her dresses, underclothing and trinkets, to buy lottery tickets, without drawing a single prize, and finally, having nothing else to sell, disposed of her hair for one last venture, and drew—a comb! President Johnson's indorsement, now that his policy is dead and buried, is like posthumous glory, or November shad, or death-bed repentance, or the foolish virgins, or McClellan's re-enforcements, or any other of the ten thousand good things that have come at last but come too late. "My Policy" was laid out very neatly long ago. Some pallid flowers decked its placid brow. Its saintly form was robed in virgin white. The lid was noiselessly screwed down in the presence of the distinguished mourners—its father, "who had filled nearly every official position, from the humblest to the most exalted," and the members of the family—and some 25,000 postmasters and inspectors of revenue; all of whom wept and moaned in a strictly official capacity. And thereupon it was lowered to its final rest, whence not the resurrection trump itself shall awaken it. If the Democratic party choose to go to the expense of carving a costly epitaph upon its tombstone, we honor their tender affection, and sympathize in their bereavement.

"Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?"

If the result of the elections has given the President an "animated bust," we hope he will recover from the indulgence without permanent injury. But Reconstruction, on the basis enacted by Congress, is a fact as fixed as Emancipation itself. It was because the Republican party knew this that they were willing the Democratic Lazarus should have his sores licked by these victories on side issues. Congress and the majority of power in every Northern State are still ours. Of the ten Southern States, seven at least are ours, when reconstructed. Our Presidential election is assured beyond reasonable doubt. Let the Democrats rejoice and burn powder. They smelt so little during the war it may do them good, and can do nobody any harm.

Bread Riots in England.

The food question is one of those difficulties about which nations find it difficult to reason. One may listen to philosophy, and defer to entreaty as long as he feels comfortable and knows that when he goes home he will get a good dinner. But if the case is that he does not know how his hunger is to be appeased, he will not be likely to listen long to sentiment, or to defer to argument which insists that he ought not to be in a starving condition. The "bread riots" at Exeter and Axminster, England, are, therefore, ugly indications of want and desperation among the populace, which, if not satisfied, may at any time attain a fearful strength. The fact seems to be that the crops in Great Britain, during the present summer, have been below the usual average for many years past, and that there is, consequently, a considerable rise in breadstuffs. This might be met if times were brisk in other ways. But such is not the fact; business is dull, and large numbers of poor people are out of work. To such there is but one method of meeting their wants. If they cannot beg, they must steal: and when the theft is accomplished by such force and concert of action as distinguish a riot, the offense seems venal in the eyes of the perpetrators. There is beneath all this a deep and strong current of dissatisfaction, which the surface indications do not reveal. The working people of England feel that they are living hopelessly, and that they are the victims of unjust social laws, which make them miserable and destitute, whilst an aristocracy is fed upon the bounties of the earth in profusion, and for no merit of its members. It is a question of class against class—a trial between wealth and hereditary poverty. The marvelous differences in the conditions of the various classes of the people of England are the consequences of an unjust and partial system. The poor creatures who break open bakers' and butchers' shops are the living exponents of injustice. With their numbers and their wrongs, if they should determine upon dishonor, the consequence might be such as to make every conservative Briton tremble with apprehension.

Our Territorial Acquisitions.

The Philadelphia *Gazette*, in alluding to the purchase of the Danish West Indies, by the United States, says: We are not among the number of those who begrudge the money spent in our territorial purchases, as the substantial power we thus acquire has been of immense advantage to us as a nation. A few years back the peopling of the vast regions between the Mississippi river and the Pacific would have seemed an idle dream. Now it is in rapid process of accomplishment. We trust never again to see so foolish a thing done by our national Senate as that which reduced the Gadsden purchase to half its original dimensions, and leaves beyond our borders inexhaustible mineral treasures. Partisan animosity did that. We should be loth to see the Republicans of the present Senate guilty of any such meanness. Whatever territorial acquisitions can be made by Secretary Seward at reasonable rates should be indorsed, provided the land be in a position to become useful to our future career, and we believe that to be the sentiment of a majority of the people, as was demonstrated by the general favor with which the purchase of Alaska was greeted. The magnitude of our empire is the thing that renders it most attractive to the swarming millions of Europe, who feed the mighty current of emigration to which we owe so much of our national greatness. If England were to cede all British America to us, it would in our hands contribute more to swell the trade and wealth of Great Britain than it ever could as her own colony.

The Crisis in Mexico.

A correspondent writing from Mexico under date of the 16th ult., says: The greatest crisis ever before seen by Mexico is now upon her. Her people so long kept in turmoil and strife, have emerged from the camps and battle-fields wholly undone, as it were, and without means of obtaining a livelihood in any manner different from that to which they have from infancy been reared; those who have been kept penned within the walls of the cities during the struggle just closed, now fear to return on account of the immense number of robbers infesting the country in every direction, and therefore the agricultural and mining interests of the Republic each day suffer more and more—the land lies idle and vacant, the factories have ceased their operations, and the mines are not generally working; industry and commerce is paralyzed; the treasury is empty, and nothing out of this night of darkness and hopelessness looks promising. Therefore whoever takes the reins of government has no easy task to perform to bring order out of this interminable chaos, to harmonize the people, institute reforms, and give security and stability to the Republic.

Santa Anna.

Santa Anna's good fortune has not yet forsaken him. He has arrived at Havana, having been liberated from the imprisonment to which he was condemned after he failed of being shot. He is again an exile, as he has often been before, and has again the opportunity to resume those plottings for power in which, though he often fails, he frequently succeeds. He is not likely to come again to this country, as he considers he was badly used by our Government when last here, and especially by one of our naval officers, when last he attempted to enter Vera Cruz. It is hard to say what would be a good place for the unhappy old conspirator to go to.

The Alabama Convention.

Alabama is the first of the unreconstructed States in which a Constitutional Convention will take up the important subjects intended to be intrusted to the delegates. At Montgomery, on Tuesday, eighty-three of the one hundred delegates elected were present. The colored members number sixteen, so that the whites are in large preponderance. The officers are all white, with the exception of one, an assistant secretary. It is said that the Convention will not require more than two or three weeks to finish its business, a rate of speed which, if accomplished, will be marvelous.

GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

He is in Full Accord with the Republican Party.

We have not been among those who feared that General Grant's sympathies were not in full accord with the Republican party, and that, after conquering rebellion, he could be induced to betray the principles upon which the war was fought. Although not given to much talking, he has certainly said enough to satisfy the country as to the leading essential doctrines of his political faith. The utterances which have lately been made in his behalf by his personal friend and comrade-in-arms, General Rawlins, and his equally confidential friend, Representative Washburne, are pointed and explicit, and, in the absence of any assertion to the contrary, have been generally received by the country as authoritative. In further proof of this, we find in the Philadelphia *Press* and Washington *Chronicle* a lengthy article from the pen of Mr. Forney on this subject, from which we extract the following significant paragraphs:

"The almost universal preference for General Ulysses S. Grant as the Republican candidate for President of the United States in 1868 leaves little doubt that nothing but his own emphatic declension of that high honor will prevent his nomination as the Republican candidate. A movement so honest and so spontaneous would command the respect of any man, however unambitious; and when the choicest confidence of the Republic is tendered to its most illustrious citizen, there is no other alternative but to recognize and accept the tribute. The same great need that called him to the command of our armies in the darkness of defeat now calls him to lead the great party which was always one of his supporting columns; and the people, who from the first reposed unquestioning faith in his rare aptitudes as a military chieftain, now appeal to him to become their leader in the coming contest for the complete preservation of their rescued liberties. The high essentials of fitness, integrity and availability seem to have all been tacitly adjusted in favor of General Grant, and it stands to his credit that neither enemy nor rival has been found bold enough to question his capacity to administer the Government, his perfect purity of character, or his irresistible popularity. The only matter for discussion, we will not say dispute, is *whether General Grant is in hearty accord with the great Republican party*. It is because we believe we can answer this inquiry satisfactorily that we enroll ourselves among those who hail him as the providential instrument to defeat the renewed machinations of the enemies of the Republic."

In alluding to the speech of General Rawlins, Mr. Forney says:

"But the speech of General Rawlins was not simply his individual utterance. *It was carefully prepared in Washington, after a full understanding with General Grant, and was spoken so that the country might know exactly the position occupied by General Grant himself.*"

After giving copious extracts from the speeches of Gen. Rawlins and Mr. Washburne, the writer adds:

"General Rawlins, Mr. Washburne and General Logan are now in Washington, and in close and daily intercourse with General Grant. *We need scarcely say they are fully apprised of the positions assumed in this article.* If it were necessary to add to these ample authorities, we might refer at length to General Grant's example since he assumed temporary control of the Department of War. His manly and cordial indorsement of Mr. Stanton when that eminent patriot retired; his fearless yet unpublished protest against the removal of General Sheridan, which we trust will see the light at an early day after the meeting of Congress, and will, we predict, stand in strong confirmation of most of the positions taken by Messrs. Rawlins and Washburne; his earnest appeals against the last adjournment of Congress, and particularly his iterated counsel that the Senate should concur in the amendment of the House to the supplement to the reconstruction bill prohibiting the removal by the President of any of the district commanders of the South, without the advice and consent of the Senate, are too familiar to the country to require present comment or commendation."

Dr. Livingstone.

There is reason to doubt the truth of the report that the Rev. Dr. David Livingstone, the well-known African traveler and missionary, was murdered in Africa. This would have been a sad fate under any circumstances, but especially so if the victim had passed all his life since the year 1838 in laboring to improve the religious, physical and moral condition of the natives of Africa. During this long and perilous period of nearly thirty years, Dr. Livingstone had made himself better acquainted with the people and land of Africa than any other European. He had successfully labored to promote African civilization by increasing African commerce and industry, and had especially done all he could to abolish the slave trade, though a great obstacle to his success in this was the pecuniary interest of the native chiefs in this nefarious traffic. At the suggestion of Sir Roderick Murchison, the English geologist and geographer, an expedition was lately sent from a British port to ascertain the fate of Dr. Livingstone, reported to have been murdered, while traveling, by some of his own personal attendants. Sir Roderick published strong reasons for discrediting this report, but opinion has hitherto ranged on the other side in England. However, Mr. J. S. Moffat, a missionary in Africa and Dr. Livingstone's brother-in-law, has written to London, giving strong reasons for believing that he was still alive. At Zanzibar a report had been received of Dr. L.'s safe passage through a district more hostile than the place where he was said to have been killed.

The Shortcomings of Rebel Officers.

A new literary project has been started at the South. A picked corps of the fighting soldiers in the late rebel army is organized for the purpose of exposing the shortcomings of the leading rebel Generals and others who were in authority. They intend to prick many a bubble reputation, to show how Quartermasters and Commissionaries plundered, how Generals exhibited the utmost favoritism, how the Southern army was weakened by absenteeism, and how high officers sheltered themselves in bombproofs. It is said that the projectors of this history are "thorough rebels," but they mean, nevertheless, to expose in the most unmerciful manner the way in which certain men obtained positions of honor in the army, and their behavior when they had got their places. It will be "spicy" reading, and if the work is done thoroughly and no favors are shown, it will be a volume of considerable bulk.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.

From the creation of the world, in all ages and climes, it has been customary to set apart certain days for special religious observances. This has not always been influenced by the light of Christian knowledge, nor by any proper conception of the character of that Great Being "who ruleth the earth in righteousness," and "who daily loadeth with his benefits;" but by an innate sense of the existence of an over-ruling Power, by which the world and all it contains are governed and controlled. Aided by the dictates of cultivated reason, and the teachings of Divine revelation, we, however, are taught to recognize in that Supreme Ruler a Heavenly Father, to whom we are indebted for existence and all the blessings we enjoy, and to whom we owe constant and fervent thanksgiving and praise. It is he who "visiteth the earth and watereth it;" who "setteth the furrows and blesseth the springings thereof;" who "crowneth the year with his goodness, and whose paths drop fatness;" who "clotheth the pastures with flocks, and covereth the valleys with corn; who "maketh the out-goings of the morning and of the evening to rejoice;" who "is our refuge and strength;" who "maketh wars to cease," and "saveth us from our enemies;" whose "throne is forever and ever," and who "blesseth the nations whose God is the Lord."

On all sides we have increased assurances of the "loving-kindness" of an All-wise Parent of Good, who has conducted our nation through a long and terrible war, and permitted our people to repose once more in safety, "without any to molest them or to make them afraid." The monstrous sentiment of disunion is no longer tolerated. The Flag, the Union, and the Constitution are esteemed as the safeguards of the rights and liberties of the people, and are revered and defended as the ark of their political safety.

A kind Providence has not grown weary of supplying our continuous wants. A bounteous harvest has rewarded the labors of the husbandman. Flocks and herds are scattered in countless numbers over our valleys and hills. Commerce is uninterrupted, and vessels laden with the products of nature and of art, speed unmolested over the trackless deeps. Neither pestilence, famine, political or social evils, financial embarrassments or commercial distress have been permitted to stay the progress and happiness of the people of this great Commonwealth; but peace, health, education, morality, religion, social improvement and refinement, with their attendant blessings, have filled the cup of comfort and enjoyment to overflowing.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him who controls the destinies of nations as well as of individuals and "from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift," and to whom we are deeply indebted for all these and the richer blessings of our common Christianity, let us unitedly give our most devout gratitude and hearty thanksgiving.

I, therefore, do hereby recommend that THURSDAY, the 28th day of November next, be set apart as a day of praise and thanksgiving, that all secular and worldly business be suspended, and the people assemble in their various places of worship to acknowledge their gratitude, and offer up prayers for a continuance of Divine favor.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second. JNO. W. GEARY.

By the Governor:
F. JORDAN, Secretary of State. td

MOTHERS, BEWARE OF OPIUM.

BROWN'S NURSERY CORDIAL,

The only Infant Remedy that contains no Opium.

Every mother in the land can now feel confident that there is a remedy for her suffering infant that is in no way injurious, but a positive benefit, as it softens the gums, abates inflammation and acts as a tonic upon the stomach and bowels. For infants suffering with diarrhœa, wind cholic, flatulency, restlessness and kindred complaints, it is a speedy and safe remedy; all other infant preparations contain opium and are not safe. Mothers, give this a trial. Sold by all druggists and by

McCLARRAN & M'KENNAN, Druggists.
85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

DYSPEPSIA

Has sent thousands to untimely graves who might have been saved by

METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

If they had but known their value. The worst cases have been cured by them. For sale by all Druggists.

METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM

Is fast taking the place of all the old fashioned cough remedies. It never fails to relieve the most violent colds, and for throat diseases it is invaluable. Price $1 00. Sold by all Druggists.

All the worst forms of Rheumatism are being cured daily by

METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

This wonderful medicine never fails, and thousands who have suffered excruciating agony for years are instantly relieved and soon cured by a few doses.

METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are daily effecting wonders. They have cured over 9,000 persons of Dyspepsia during the last three months. All those affected with that terrible disease are advised to try them.

METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM.

Are your children subject to croup? Remember it comes like a thief in the night. If you value their lives keep a bottle of this wonderful medicine in the house. The dose is small and it never fails to effect a cure.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania,

JOS. FLEMING, Druggist,
No. 84 MARKET STREET.

REMOVAL.

GREAT SALE AT COST.

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
tf No. 160 Smithfield street.

Reasons For and Against Specie Payments.

A correspondent, whose communication appears simultaneously in two of the leading papers of Philadelphia, gives the following reasons why the moneyed men of New England demand an immediate return to specie payments, and why the people of the West and South oppose this measure:

The New England States, as represented in Congress, are urgent for an early return to specie payments. Why? Because, with little more than *a twelfth* of the population, they have secured to themselves more than *a third* of the great money monopoly that, under the new banking law, has been created. Because, to those States, small as they are, there has been granted an average circulation of no less than seventeen millions. Because, the large amount of capital that has been allowed to be there invested in banking prevents necessity for the over-trading that exists in the less favored States of the center, the South and the West! Because, the channels of commerce are there so abundantly filled with notes of every size as almost to annihilate demand for either legal-tender notes or the precious metals! Because, but very few millions would suffice for supplying all their needs; and because those millions would, on the day of resumption, be obtained from Treasury vaults! Because, being creditor States, they desire that all existing claims shall be paid in gold, the commodity of highest value! Because, being purchasers of wool, cotton and other raw materials, they desire that the agricultural and mining States may find themselves compelled to accept the lowest prices! For all these reasons the votes of Eastern members are almost unanimously favorable to the Treasury policy of contraction.

Equally unanimous in their opposition to it are the people occupying the vast territory South of the Delaware and the Ohio and West of the Mississippi, fifteen millions in number, and likely soon to be thirty millions. Why? Because, to their thirty States and Territories, with *two-fifths* of our total population, there has been allotted but a *ninth* of the great money monopoly that now exists! Because, while the circulation allotted to the little New England States averages $17,000,000, that allotted to their States and Territories scarcely exceeds a single million. Because, by reason of the monopoly that has been created they now find themselves almost entirely dependent on legal tenders for machinery of circulation! Because, to give them gold by means of which they should be placed upon an equal footing with the highly favored Eastern States would require more than twice the quantity now in Treasury vaults! Because, even now, they gladly pay from two to five per cent. per month for the use of circulating notes issued by Eastern banks, for the private profit of their stockholders! Because, with every step in the progress of contraction, the price of money tends to rise, and that of wool or cotton tends to fall! Because, even now, they find themselves ground as between the upper and the nether millstone! Because, being debtor States, they prefer to pay in the commodity that was receivable at the date of contraction of the debt! Because, being sellers of raw products, they do not desire to be thrown on the "tender mercies" of Eastern traders, leaving to them to fix the prices at which they will receive their products. For all these reasons the people of two-thirds of the States and Territories of the Union, rightly believing that the Treasury policy can have no result other than that of making them mere hewers of wood and drawers of water to their more favored brethren of the East and North, are to a man opposed to it.

Before the war, with a banking capital of eighty-five millions, the New England States had a circulation of thirty-four. To-day, with one hundred and forty-five of the one, they have one hundred and three of the other, this latter having more than trebled in the short space of seven years. Thus well provided at home, they find themselves ready to dispense with Treasury notes.

With an equal population, and almost equally engaged in other than agricultural pursuits, Pennsylvania's share in the great money monopoly is but little more than a third as great, whether as regards either capital or circulation. Therefore is it that she is more dependent on the use of the Treasury credit, and quite determined to resist the policy of contraction.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The latest Parisian duel was fought between Prince Achille Murat and the Marquis de Rouge. The Marquis was slightly wounded in the arm.

A Mr. Forsyth writes to the London *Times* that he recently partook of a dinner with M. Decroix, one of the chief veterinary surgeons to the Garde de Paris. Every dish consisted of horseflesh.

The London clerks are engaged in a cheap dinner movement. Meetings have been held, speeches made, hundreds of letters written to the newspapers, and finally a joint stock cheap dinner company formed.

At a meeting of the friends of emancipation recently held in Manchester, documents were at hand setting forth that there were 70,000 slaves in the Portuguese colonies, 1,000,000 in the Spanish colony of Cuba, and 2,500,000 in Brazil. According to Mr. Waller, who had traveled up the Zambesi with Dr. Livingstone, the Sultan of Zanzibar was a dealer in slaves to a frightful extent, 20,000 of them being imported into his dominions every year. The same authority stated that nine-tenths of the population had disappeared, and that the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa was as dreadful at the present time as it had ever been on the West Coast.

The grenade gun, in respect of which, after the contradictory communications respecting it, it appeared doubtful whether such a thing really existed, or whether it was the mere result of an imagination excited by the French "bullet-squirt," &c., is now, indeed, to form a principal article of manufacture of the weapons factory at Sommenda, directed by Dreyse. This weapon will, according to authentic intelligence, be introduced into the army; at first only for a small portion of the troops, and even for that portion not immediately, but only in several months. Credible statements confirm the fact that the grenade gun throws its bullets to a distance of 1,500 to 1,790 paces, and that the effect is truly terrible.

The *Salut Public* tries to make out that the last cigar smoked by M. Fould was the cause of his death. "Nicotine, the redoubtable poisonous principle of tobacco, acts as a heart poison. In experimenting on animals, our eminent physiologist Claude Bernard, observed that it paralyzed the central organ of the circulation, thence sudden death. A dose insufficient to kill nevertheless produces symptoms like to those of *angina pectoris*. Now, M. Fould, who was a smoker and subject to palpitations of the heart, evidently had a slight attack of *angina pectoris* in the morning, to which he paid little attention, and then, in the evening, a violent and mortal attack. In the interval a cigar was smoked; who can say that this cigar was not the last cigar which broke, &c?"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO MORE BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

CANNOT BE BURST UNDER ANY STEAM PRESSURE.

For Safety, Economy and Durability without a rival,

American Anti-Incrustator,

For removing Scale from Boilers and preventing its formation. Also conducts away the dangerous electric forces, which cause Boiler Explosions.

A PERFECT SAFEGUARD CAN BE ATTACHED to any Boiler.

BROWN'S PATENT

Low Water Reporters,

A reliable Instrument for the purpose intended, and *WHICH REQUIRES NO RE-ADJUSTMENT WHEN ONCE ATTACHED.*

Le Van's Patent Grate Bars

FOR SALE ONLY BY

BUTLER & CHRISTIE,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINE BROKERS,

NO. 23 FIFTH STREET.

Also for sale Giffard's Injectors, Steam Guages, Engines, Steam Pumps and Machinery of all kinds.

GLYCERINE LOTION,

FOR CHAPPED HANDS, FOR SALE AT

CLARK'S Drug Store,

103 FIFTH STREET.

OLEIN,

FOR CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS, AT

CLARK'S Drug Store,

103 FIFTH STREET.

PURE GLYCERINE.

A Fresh Stock just received by

JAS. R. CLARK, Druggist,

MWS 103 FIFTH STREET.

NEW BOOKS.

Lucille. Holiday edition; illustrated	$6 00
Snow Bound. Holiday edition; illustrated	5 00
Waiting for the Verdict; a new novel by Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis. Author of Life in the Iron Mills, &c.	2 00
Angus' Hand Book of English Literature	2 50
Muhlbach's Napoleon and Queen Louisa	2 00
Upham's History of Witchcraft and Salem Village; 2 vols	7 50
Peter Lipp; the story of a Boy's Venture; illustrated	2 00
Tennyson's Poems. Red line ed. illustrated	4 50
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates; new edition	7 50
Putnam's World's Progress; new edition	3 50
The Starry Flag; by Oliver Optic	1 25
Breaking Away; by Oliver Optic	1 25
Stories from the Children's Hour, in packets, each	20

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO., 93 Wood st.

WANTED—AN AGENT—One chance in each town, worthy the attention of an active business man, to take the agency for the sale of BRADSTREET'S RUBBER MOULDING AND WEATHER STRIPS, applied to the sides, bottom, top and center of doors and windows. The sale is beyond anything ever offered to an agent, and from $10 to $25 per day can be made. Send for agents' circular. The first who apply secure a bargain. Terms for Moulding, cash. J. R. BRADSTREET & CO., Boston, Mass.

ROBERT CHRISTY,

GRAVEL ROOFER,

OFFICE, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS,

MTHS Over National Bank of Commerce.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WARM AIR REGISTERS

AND VENTILATORS,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at

BISSELL & CO.'S,
No. 235 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATERPROOF CLOTH,

CLOAKING CASSIMERES,

AT LOW PRICES, AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

FRENCH MERINOS,

POPLINS, REPPS, COBURGS, &c.,

A GOOD STOCK AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

SHAWLS.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

180 and 184 Federal street, Allegheny.

TABLE LINEN,

CRASH, TOWELS, BED CHECK, TICKING, SHIRTING AND PILLOW CASE MUSLIN,

VERY CHEAP AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 AND 182

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

IMPORTANT.

TO SPORTSMEN.

I have just received the second lot of BREECH-LOADING, DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS, direct from one of the cheapest markets in Europe, which I will sell cheaper than any importing house in the United States. I take the liberty of referring to the following gentlemen who have the same make of Guns, as to their superior quality and workmanship.

JAMES BOWN,

NO. 136 WOOD STREET.

F. Rahm, of Hailman, Rahm & Co.
E. Bourne, of E. Bourne & Brother.
Wm. Graff, of Graff, Byers & Co.
Daniel Kisher.
Major George E. Aldon, U. S. A.
Wm. Wills, of C. Yeager & Co.
S. H. Watson, of S. H. Watson & Co.
Theodore Gray, conductor P., Ft. W. & C. RR. Co.
H. Griner, of Thomas & Griner, Bankers, Salem, Ohio.
Edward Seager, Lawrenceville, Pa. ws

ONWARD, RIGHT ONWARD,

Into the valley of death,
Rode the six hundred,

But larger, by hundreds multiplied into millions, than the doomed band who rode to swift destruction in Tennyson's poem, is the great cavalcade of unhappy beings who are riding into misery, worse than death, hugging that fearful disease FEVER AND AGUE, when by the use of

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

They might, each one, be forever relieved from it, and their physical organization become thoroughly improved by means of a purified blood and healthy condition of the stomach. The legitimate result of using

Mishler's Celebrated Herb Bitters,

Is to ward off Fever and Ague when it is likely to make its appearance, and to effect a radical cure in cases where it has already gained a foothold. It makes no difference how long the victim of this disease has suffered from it, the remedy is certain. And itself may be, we are prepared to furnish indubitable evidence that

Mishler's Celebrated Herb Bitters

Will cure it. It is inevitable from the very nature of the medicine; hence there is no longer any need of suffering. Send to your nearest Druggist for these invaluable Bitters, they all sell them.

Branch House, 26 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH.

FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON,

TThs MANAGERS.

Across the Sierra Nevadas.

THE

Central Pacific Railroad,

THE WESTERN HALF OF THE

Great National Trunk Line Across the Continent,

Being constructed with the AID AND SUPERVISION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, is destined to be one of the most important lines of communication in the world, as it is the sole link between the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior Basin, over which the immense Overland travel must pass, and the

Principal Portion of the Main Stem Line between the Two Oceans.

Its line extends from Sacramento, on the tidal waters of the Pacific, eastward across the richest and most populous parts of California, Nevada and Utah, contiguous to all the great Mining Regions of the Far West, and will meet and connect with the roads now building east of the Rocky Mountains. About 100 miles are now built, equipped and in running operation to the summit of the Sierra Nevada. Within a few days 35 miles, now graded, will be added, and the track carried entirely across the mountains to a point in the Great Salt Lake Valley, whence further progress will be easy and rapid. Iron, materials and equipment are ready at hand for 300 miles of road, and 10,000 men are employed in the construction.

The local business upon the completed portion surpasses all previous estimate. The figures for the quarter ending August 31, are as follows in GOLD:

Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.
$487,579 64	$86,548 47	$401,031 17

Or at the rate of two millions per annum, of which more than three-fourths are net profit on less than 100 miles worked. This is upon the actual, legitimate traffic of the road, with its terminus in the mountains and with only the normal ratio of government transportation, and is exclusive of the materials carried for the further extension of the road.

The Company's interest liabilities during the same period were less than $125,000.

Add to this an ever-expanding through traffic and the proportions of the future business become immense.

The Company are authorized to continue their line eastward until it shall meet and connect with the roads now building east of the Rocky Mountain ranges. Assuming that they will build and control half the entire distance between San Francisco and the Missouri river, as now seems probable, the United States will have invested in the completion of 865 miles $28,592,000, or at the average rate of $35,000 per mile—not including an absolute grant of 10,000,000 Acres of the Public Lands. By becoming a joint investor in the magnificent enterprise, and by waiving its first lien in favor of the First Mortgage Bondholders, the General Government, in effect, invites the co-operation of private capitalists, and has carefully guarded their interests against all ordinary contingencies.

The Company offer for sale, through us, their

First Mortgage Thirty Year Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds,

Principal and interest payable in Gold Coin, in New York city. They are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are selling for the present at 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1st added, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly

Nine per Cent. upon the Investment.

These Bonds, authorized by Act of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same amount only as the Bonds granted by the Government; and represent, in all cases, the first lien upon a completed, equipped and productive railroad, in which have been invested Government subsidies, stock subscriptions, donations, surplus earnings, etc., and which is worth more than three times the amount of First Mortgage Bonds which can be issued upon it.

The Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds have all the assurances, sanctions and guarantees of the Pacific Railroad Act of Congress, and have in addition several noticeable advantages over all other classes of railroad bonds.

First—They are the superior claim upon altogether the most vital and valuable portion of the through line.

Second—Beside the fullest benefit of the Government subsidy, (which is a subordinate lien,) the road receives the benefit of large donations from California.

Third—Fully half the whole cost of grading 800 miles eastward of San Francisco is concentrated upon the 150 miles now about completed.

Fourth—A local business already yielding threefold the annual interest liabilities, with advantageous rates payable in coin.

Fifth—The principal as well as the interest of its Bonds being payable in coin, upon a legally binding agreement.

Having carefully investigated the resources, and prospects of the road, and the management of the Company's affairs, we cordially recommend these Bonds to Trustees, Executors, Institutions, and others, as an eminently sound, reliable and remunerative form of permanent investment.

Conversions of Government Securities INTO CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS now realize for the holders from *TWELVE TO EIGHTEEN PER CENT. ADVANTAGE,*

with the same rate of interest.

The following are the current rates (September 9th), subject, of course, to slight variations from day to day. We receive in exchange:

U. S. 6s, 1861, coupon, and pay difference	158.49
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, do	180.49
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, coupon, do	135.99
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, coupon, do	148.49
U. S. 5-20s, 1865 (new), coupon, do	120.99
U. S. 5-20s, 1867 (new), coupon, do	120.99
U. S. 10-40s, coupon, and pay difference	38.49
U. S. 7-30s (2d series), do do	128.19
U. S. 7-30s (3d series), do do	122.19

For sale by Banks and Bankers generally, of whom descriptive Pamphlets and Maps can be obtained, and by

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

Financial Agents of the C. P. RR. Co.

NO. 5 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

ALSO OF

ROBINSON BROS.,

78 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., and

S. McCLEAN & CO.,

WS 75 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICES.

LAWRENCEVILLE SAVINGS BANK, Lawrenceville, Pa., October 29, 1867.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE.—THE Annual Election of the Lawrenceville Savings Bank for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, November 11th, 1867, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. W. W. YOUNG, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., Pittsburgh, November 5, 1867.

☞ THE NINTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Co., of the city of Pittsburgh, will be held at M. McGinley's, No. 27½ Fifth street, on MONDAY, November 18th, 1867, at 7 o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting. D. P. CORWIN, Secretary.

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1867.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its Office, in Bagaley's Building, Water street, on TUESDAY, November 12th, 1867, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the OAKLAND RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, at Oakland Station, on MONDAY, November 18th, 1867, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year. By order of the Board. F. DE HAAN, Secretary. Pittsburgh, November 2, 1867.

☞ JONES FERRY CO.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Jones Ferry Company will be held on MONDAY, November 11th, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of A. D. Smith & Bro., Water street, at which time and place an election for Directors will be held, and such other business transacted as may be brought before them. W. M. HERSH, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH FORGE AND IRON CO. will be held at the office of G. W. Cass, Esq., corner Penn and Wayne streets, on THURSDAY, November 14, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, Treasurer and Clerk for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them. JAS. H. MURDOCK, Clerk.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, October 29th, 1867.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the OFFICE, No. 92 Water street, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ LAWRENCEVILLE SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith. W. W. YOUNG, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, November 6, 1867.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 11th inst. JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 5, 1867.

☞ THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 11th inst., free of Government tax. J. E. BRADY, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO., November 5th, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors of this Company held this day, a dividend was declared of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable on and after the 12th inst., $2 00 in cash and $8 00 to credit of stock due bills, making the Stock full paid up, free of National tax. D. C. HULTZ, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL CO., No. 19 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, November 5th, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND NO. 5.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a monthly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 15th inst., at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th instant, inclusive. WILLIAM MUSSLER, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, November 5, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS upon each share of the Capital Stock, out of the earned profits of the last six months, free of Government and State taxes, payable to stockholders on and after the 12th instant. WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 5th, 1867.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. Revenue tax paid by the Bank. Stockholders will be paid on and after the 11th inst. H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY GAS COMPANY, Allegheny, Pa., Nov. 4th, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock was declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 14th inst. J. S. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, November 2d, 1867.

☞ A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. (free of Government tax) on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 11th inst. G. A. ENDLY, Cashier.

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, November 4th, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend was declared out of the profits of the last six months, of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, upon each share of the Capital Stock subscribed, payable forthwith, and free of State and United States taxes. ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

☞ CITY CONVENTION.—THE Union Republican Voters of the City of Pittsburgh, (including the Wards and Townships annexed to the city under the act of consolidation), will meet at their usual places of holding elections,

On SATURDAY, November 16, 1867,

Between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock P. M., and elect, by ballot, two delegates to represent each election district aforesaid, in a Convention to be held on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Common Council Chamber, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for Mayor, Controller, Treasurer and Solicitor of said city.

The primary elections for both precincts of the Sixth ward, and for the Tenth ward will be held at the Public School Houses in said wards respectively.

The Executive Committee request that the Republican Judges and Inspectors of Election shall hold said primary elections in their respective districts, and fill vacancies when necessary, excepting the Third ward. The Committee have appointed A. Hilands and Samuel Glass to hold the primary election in the Third ward.

T. W. DAVIS, Chairman of Committee.
A. HILANDS, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF MILLER & FRAZEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, C. M. MILLER retiring from the business, and who alone is authorized to settle all the business pertaining to the late firm of MILLER & FRAZEY.
C. M. MILLER,
GUY S. FRAZEY.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 4, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.—GUY S. FRAZEY and HENRY E. CAMPE have this day associated themselves under the firm name of CAMPE & FRAZEY for the purpose of conducting a General Produce and Commission Business at the old stand, 185 Liberty street.
GUY S. FRAZEY,
HENRY E. CAMPE.

In retiring from the above business, I cheerfully recommend my successors to the patronage of the public and my acquaintances generally.
C. M. MILLER.

NOTICE.

The firm of PHELPS, PARKE & CO., which expired by limitation September 1st, 1867, will be continued, under the same style, from that date.
PHELPS, PARKE & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WHEELER H. PHELPS, JOHN E. PARKE, JOSEPH P. ESTEP.

PHELPS, PARKE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, TIMBER WHEELS, WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, &c., &c.

Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to us in the past, we hope, by the same attention to the quality of our work, to merit and receive a continuance of the custom heretofore bestowed.

Warehouse—No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and No. 37 Perdido street, New Orleans, La.

JACKSON'S UNIVERSAL

WASHING COMPOUND,

An Entirely New Preparation.

We are now engaged in manufacturing this valuable article for cleansing purposes, which we have confidence will give entire satisfaction.

HOUSEKEEPERS, PLEASE TRY IT.

With it you can save at least from three to five hours labor on the washboard, besides money, time and fuel. For FINE PAINTS it is invaluable, because it cleans them easily and makes them brighter. It is also useful for scrubbing floors, washing dishes, &c. It is warranted to contain

NO LIME,

Or other injurious article. For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally, and wholesale and retail at our Office and Salesroom,

NO. 59 FOURTH STREET.

GEORGE R. SLATER & CO.

TThs

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

China, Glass, Queensware,

BOHEMIAN AND LAVA

FANCY GOODS,

SILVER PLATED

AND

BRITTANIA WARE,

TABLE CUTLERY,

Tea Trays, &c., &c.

100 Wood Street.

MWS

PITTSBURGH GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY, 43 Market street, near Third, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUGH FITZPATRICK, PROPRIETOR.

Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pen Holders, wholesale and retail. Pens carefully repaired. Persons living out of the city having Pens to repair can send them by mail and they will be promptly returned.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF

DESIRABLE PROPERTY,

AT HAZLEWOOD AND MARION STATIONS, CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Will be sold at auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, November 15th, at 11½ o'clock A. M., a most desirable site for a country residence containing about 10 acres, beautifully located, within three minutes' walk of Hazlewood Station. Also, immediately after above sale, a beautiful lot containing about 4 acres, at Marion Station, fronting on the railroad and turnpike. The accessibility of the above properties, both by rail and carriage drive, make them very desirable for parties doing business in the city. Train leaves the Connellsville depot at 11 A. M., returning at 2 P. M.

JOHN D. BAILEY, Auctioneer.

COAL FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM,

In Washington county, Pa., on the line of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, twenty-one miles from Pittsburgh, and the same distance from Steubenville, containing about 150 Acres. The town of Midway is laid off on this property; and a large and elegant Station House is built on it, with Depot and Grain Elevator attached. Nearly the whole tract is underlaid with one of the largest and best veins of Coal in Western Penna. The Walnut Hills Coal Company are operating within 200 yards of the line, where the Coal can be seen and examined. There is also a large body of Limestone. The Railroad runs through the farm, dividing it about equally. The improvements are a House, log and frame, and a large and substantial Bank Barn. There is also a young bearing Orchard of grafted fruit and a number of never failing springs. Inquire of MITCHELL, STEVENSON & CO., 194 Liberty street.

COAL MINE

FOR SALE.

In Kentucky, on the Tread Water Creek, Crittenden county, three miles from the Ohio River; 150 ACRES OF LAND, ONE SHAFT in good working order, 220 feet deep, known as the Belle Vein, and is four feet thick—superior Coal. The whole will be sold on the most reasonable terms. For further information address J. BROOKSHAW, Du Quoin, Ill.; or the Secretary

JOSEPH A. HINA,
Box No. 14, Caseyville, Ky.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE

ON MOUNT WASHINGTON, AT PRIVATE SALE.

The desirable Residence and Grounds of Captain D. L. Hendrickson. The Lot is large, fronting 132 feet on High street, extending back 330 feet to a 40 feet street, having a good Stable, Outbuildings, Grape Arbor, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, &c. A neat Iron Fence with stone foundation extends along entire front. The residence is a very fine and neatly finished Frame Dwelling House of 9 Rooms, Wide Halls, front and rear Porches, finished cellar, &c. This property commands a beautiful view of the rivers, cities and surroundings, is in a healthy and thriving neighborhood, and should attract the attention of parties desiring a comfortable and convenient home. Terms easy. Further particulars by calling on Capt. D. L. HENDRICKSON, on the premises, or

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO.,
55 and 57 Fifth street.

FOR SALE,

One 15 inch Engine, 30 inch stroke;
One 8½ inch Engine, 20 inch stroke;
Two 7½ inch Engines, 20 inch stroke.

Apply at WM. FISHER'S Engine Shop,

Pike street, between Harrison and Mechanic, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—THAT HANDSOME and very desirable Three Story Brick Dwelling House, Situated on corner of South Avenue and Walker street, Allegheny city, containing 16 Rooms, Finished Garrett and Basement of 4 Rooms, and Bath Room. House Finished in the best of style. Lot 80 feet front by 130 feet deep. For further particulars and terms apply on the premises, or to W. W. M'CLELLAND, at First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFINERY FOR SALE.

A Good Oil Refinery,

CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.

GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,

All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

JOHNSON & PAINE,

5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,

tf Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

MILLINERY GOODS.

OPENING.

MRS. M. KITCHEN

Will open on SATURDAY, 9th inst., a splendid and rare variety of the latest styles of

WINTER MILLINERY,

At No. 100 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City.

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.

RIBBON,

Trimming and Notion House,

The Largest Store and Stock.

ANOTHER LINE OF

New Goods,

JUST RECEIVED AT

Nos. 77 and 79 Market St.,

Including a splendid assortment of

BEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES, BUTTONS, COLORED VELVET RIBBONS, ZEPHYR KNIT AND WOOLEN GOODS.

CALL AND SEE US.

Prices Same as Eastern Jobbers. Terms Cash.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

WHOLESALE

MILLINERY

AND

RIBBON HOUSE,

J. D. BERND,

Cor. Fifth and Market Sts.,

SECOND FLOOR.

J. BENSWANGER & CO.,

55 MARKET STREET,

Wholesale Dealers

IN

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,

Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

Ribbons, Flowers, Hats,

BONNETS, &c.

We have the best facilities for supplying the trade, and earnestly invite a comparison of our styles and prices with those of other city houses. We feel confident that an examination of our stock will prove to the advantage of all WHOLESALE BUYERS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, FLOWERS, &c.,

OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

FURNITURE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

COME AND SEE.

NEW STYLES AND LOW PRICES.

LEMON & WEISE,

Wholesale and Retail Furniture Dealers,

No. 118 FOURTH STREET.

Are offering the Finest Household Furniture that can be had in this vicinity, at LOW CASH RATES. No trouble to show stock at this old established House.

PAPER BAGS,

PAPER BAGS.

W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND STREET.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.

RYE.

A FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS

WANTED BY

DANIEL WALLACE,

353 Liberty street.

ONIONS, ONIONS.

800 bush. prime Yellow Onions,

Just received and for sale at 360 LIBERTY ST.

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND

Grover & Baker Machines

Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to

NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

RAILROADS.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE

TO THE EAST.

SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE

Between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.

☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. ☜

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:00 and 11:15 A. M., 4:10 and 7:20 P. M. On Sundays at 11:15 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.

From October 20th, 1867, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp.	2:13 am	Chicago Ex.	2:43 am
Cleveland Ex.	2:13 am	Cleveland Ex.	2:43 am
Erie & Ygn Ex.	6:13 am	Chicago Ex.	10:58 am
Cl. & Whg M'l.	6:28 am	Wheeling Ex.	10:38 am
Chicago Mail.	6:58 am	Chicago Ex.	3:53 pm
Chicago Ex.	9:43 am	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	4:03 pm
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	9:13 pm	Erie & Ygn. Ex.	6:43 pm
Chicago Ex.	2:28 pm	Chicago Ex.	6:58 pm
Wheeling Ex.	4:28 pm	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	7:08 pm
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Brt'n Acc.	8:58 am	N. Brt' Acc.	7:03 am
Leetsdale Acc.	10:13 am	N. Brt'n Acc.	8:48 am
Leetsdale Acc.	11:53 am	Wellsville Ac.	9:23 am
Rochester Ac.	1:33 pm	N. Castle Acc.	10:13 am
Wells' & N C Ac	3:43 pm	Leetsdale Acc.	11:18 am
Leetsdale Acc.	5:03 pm	Leetsdale Acc.	1:18 pm
N. Brt'n Acc.	5:33 pm	N. Brt'n Acc.	2:43 pm
N. Brt'n Acc.	6:28 pm	Leetsdale Acc.	4:23 pm
Leetsdale Acc.	10:43 pm	Leetsdale Acc.	7:28 pm

☞ 2:28 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.
☞ 10:58 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily.

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, October 13th, 1867, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniontown.	7:00 am	6:00 pm
Express " "	3:00 pm	10:00 am
West Newton Accom.	6:15 pm	8:35 am
First McKeesport Accom.	11:00 am	6:40 am
Second "	10:30 pm	2:05 pm
Braddock's "	4:10 pm	5:45 pm
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton.	1:00 pm	10:00 am

For tickets apply to J. R. KING, Agent.
WM. B. STOUT, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:30 am	Day Express	3:00 am
Fast Line	1:50 am	Wall's No. 1	6:30 am
Wall's No. 1	6:20 am	Mail Train	8:20 am
Brinton No. 2	7:50 am	Wall's No. 2	9:50 am
Wall's No. 2	8:50 am	CincinnatiEx.	11:15 am
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 am	Wall's No. 3	11:30 am
Johnstown ac.	10:15 am	Johnstown Ac.	2:50 pm
Phila. Express	1:50 pm	Wall's No 4	3:30 pm
Wall's No. 3	1:30 pm	Phil. Express	4:10 pm
Wall's No. 4	3:50 pm	Wall's No. 5	4:50 pm
Wall's No. 5	5:50 pm	Wall's No. 6	6:05 pm
Wall's No. 6	7:00 pm	Fast Line	7:20 pm
Altoona Ac. and Emig't train.	10:30 pm	Wall's No. 7	10:50 pm

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrives at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information, apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after June 9th, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpbsg No 1.	6:35 am	Mail	6:50 am
Freeport No 1.	8:15 am	Freeport No 1.	9:05 am
Express	10:10 am	Sharpsbg No 1.	11:20 am
Sharpsbg No 2.	1:25 pm	Express	2:00 pm
Freeport No 2.	4:25 pm	Harmersville	3:50 pm
Mail	6:05 pm	Freeport No 2.	6:05 pm
Harmersville	7:10 pm	Sharpsbg No 2.	7:30 pm

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the Trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. and 2.00 p. m., make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. *Panhandle Route.*

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after MONDAY, October 7th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Express	2:05 am	12:35 am
Mixed Way	6:10 am	6:10 pm
Fast Line	9:40 am	1:30 pm
Walker's Accommod'n	11:10 am	2:05 pm
Fast Express	12:35 pm	10:35 am
Steubenville Accom'n	3:55 pm	9:35 am
McDonald's Accom'n	5:10 pm	8:20 am

SUNDAY TRAIN leaves at 7:00 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 next morning. Church Train leaves Sunday at 12:55 p. m.

The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily. Sunday and Monday excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 same evening, 7½ hours in advance of all other lines.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.

When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the Office of the *PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD*, Union Depot, (south side).

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent.
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent.
JOHN H. MILLER, G. E. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Running Through to Brady's Bend.

On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Mail (to & from Brady's Bd)	6:40 am	6:30 pm
First Soda Works Accom.	8:40 am	7:45 am
Hulton Accommodation.	10:00 am	12:30 pm
Kittanning Accom'n	2:00 pm	9:30 am
Express	3:20 pm	10:30 am
Second Soda Works Ac.	5:20 pm	2:50 pm
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1:00 pm	8:30 am

Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.

Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.

H. BLACKSTONE, Superintendent.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMENS' NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wood Street, corner of Second.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
GEORGE T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

CAPITAL........$400,000.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

DIRECTORS:
ALEXANDER BRADLEY, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
WM. M. FABER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
SAMUEL M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c.
WM. F. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
S. S. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinners' stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, dealer in Coal.
JOHN F. DRAVO, dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.

Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Hart, Caughey & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS, SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT,

FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE,

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE ST., New York.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES

CAN BE DETECTED

BY GETTING

ONE OF OUR THREE LEGGED

MICROSCOPES.

DUNSEATH & HASLETT,

56 FIFTH STREET,

OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN H. HAMPTON......JOHN DALZELL.

LAW PARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a partnership for the PRACTICE OF THE LAW in all of its branches. All business will be promptly attended to at their office, No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN H. HAMPTON,
JOHN DALZELL.
October 9, 1867.

JOHN M. TIERNAN......MALCOLM HAY.

TIERNAN & HAY,

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,

NO. 80 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Real Estate bought and sold, and Mortgages negotiated.

NEW BUCKWHEAT.

Choice Double Extra Hulled BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, put up in small bags.

Also, 8 bbls choice CRANBERRIES, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the

GROVER & BAKER

No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at

NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

ARNICA FLOWERS.

300 LBS. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
eod Corner Wood and First sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

WM. HENDERSON......LESSEE
M. W. CANNING......MANAGER
T. E. HANN......STAGE MANAGER

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 9, 1867. Grand Family Matinee. For performance the great new play of

CASTE.

SATURDAY EVENING will be presented the celebrated Irish sensational drama of the

COLLEEN BAWN.

To conclude with the great nautical drama of

BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

Monday Evening, the eminent actress, JULIA DEAN.

MERCANTILE

LIBRARY LECTURES.

THE LECTURE SEASON TICKETS

Are now ready for distribution, and may be had of any member of the Committee or of Mr. APPLETON, Librarian, at the Association Rooms. Price $4 00.

JAS. B. SCOTT,
JAS. B. MORGAN, Jr.,
OLIVER LEMON,
WM. P. HERBERT,
E. V. McCANDLESS,
R. F. JENNINGS,
O. P. SCAIFE,
Committee.

FAIR FOR BENEFIT OF

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH, PITTSBURGH,

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

A splendid Gold Headed Cane will be awarded to the Editor receiving the highest number of votes—25 cents each. ws

PROF. CARPENTER'S DANCING ACADEMY, PHILO HALL, No. 75 Third st., now open for the reception of Pupils. Days of Tuition WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Ladies, Masters and Misses. TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock for Ladies and Gent's from October 1st. Terms moderate. Circulars can be had at the Music Stores or at the Academy. Soiree EVERY THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Hall to-let to Select Parties.

PROF. COWPER'S

DANCING ACADEMY,

New Assembly Rooms, 51 Fifth street, opposite the Old Theater, now open for the reception of pupils. Days of Tuition: MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Ladies' and Misses' Class 3 P. M.; Gentlemen's Class at 8 o'clock P. M. The Elegant Assembly Rooms can be secured for Select Parties only. Apply to PROF. COWPER, St. Charles Hotel.

CITY BILL POSTER.

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THE PULPIT.

The Popular Doctrine of Probation Examined and Refuted.

Sermon by Rev. A. Bosserman, Delivered in the First Universalist Church, of Pittsburgh, November 3, 1867.

TEXT.—"Whether we live, therefore, or die, we are the Lord's.—Rom. 14.8.

One of the prominent doctrines of the popular churches is, that the present life is a final state of probation for a fixed destiny in eternity; that in eternity we will be saved or lost; saved in an endless heaven, or lost in an endless hell; and that our salvation or damnation depends upon our improvement or misimprovement of what, in comparison with eternity, may be called our moment of time; that by the appointment of God, a definite and arbitrary doom awaits all, upon their entrance into the future world, who have not, in this world, complied with certain conditions of salvation. I speak what I know when I say that this is a prominent doctrine of the popular churches of Christendom. And it was made prominent in the "State Christian Convention," which was held in this city on the 22d, 23d and 24th of last month. It was made prominent, not by being thoroughly discussed, but by its truth being taken for granted, and the whole work of the Convention made to hinge upon it. And I announced that Convention as my subject for this evening, not that I wished to discuss the several topics which were presented for consideration, or criticise any of the many speeches that were made, but because I wished to call your attention to this prominent feature: the doctrine of probation. Is this doctrine true? Is it true that man's destiny in eternity, for weal or for woe, is made to hinge upon a mere moment of time? If the doctrine be true its advocates need not fear investigation, for the more truth is turned and tumbled about in the great wheel of controversy the brighter it will shine. But, on the other hand, if the doctrine be false, then, the more it is turned and tumbled the blacker it will grow until it is finally rejected as a thing too monstrous to be ascribed to God. Believing it to be this monstrous thing, I feel it to be my duty to raise my voice against it. May the Lord help me to cry aloud and spare not.

That the present life is not a final state of probation for a fixed destiny in eternity is evident from a number of considerations. The first difficulty in the way of this theory, which I shall notice, is, that it destroys the uniformity of the Divine government. It makes the penalty of sin, in the future life, a very different thing from the penalty inflicted in the present life. "The Almighty governs men here, it is confessed, in large measure by the forces that work within every bosom. The good man is rewarded by peace of conscience, by satisfaction of service, by the richer glow and altered look of the world, by blessed habits of obedience that bring the consciousness of freedom, by the deepening sense of the nearness and friendship of the infinite. The bad man is punished here, in large measure, by the clogging of his noble nature; by the frequent unrest of conscience; by deadness to inspiring truth and sacred joys; by the depraved quality of his life, even though he may not be conscious of its vileness; by his alienation from infinite purity and love."

But, if the popular doctrine of probation be true, then a very different method of government is to commence on the other side of the grave from what is enforced here. There, those accounted faithful will be lifted to a heaven where there will be no more trial; no possibility of sinning, and where unspeakable good will be enjoyed; while the unfaithful will be driven to a hell where there will be no opportunities for obedience, and where their only experience, through eternity, will be that of sorrow, pain and woe; and all this because of the arbitrary decree of the omnipotent and offended God.

Now, this is a change of government which I can not reconcile with the character and perfections of God, as a being who is infinite in goodness, wisdom and power. I can not believe that such a God will govern his creatures, in one period of their existence, with a view to their improvement, and in another period, with a view of preventing their improvement. I must consequently reject the popular doctrine of probation, for I cannot believe that God will govern any of his creation with a view of preventing their improvement, and placing happiness beyond their reach.

Again the popular theory of probation is at fault, not only because it destroys the uniformity of the divine government, but because it makes God himself a changeable being. It makes him love sinners at one time and hate them at another. If God is unchangeable, then, he will love sinners in the future world the same as he does in this, and, consequently, he will give them the same chance of securing their happiness there that he does here. But the popular theory of probation cuts off all chance of improvement in the future life. "So long," using the language of another, "as we are this side the tomb, there is nothing which God desires more than the penitent confession of a soul that has been disloyal. He will answer its prayers for mercy here, lend his spirit to assist its aspirations, and pardon its offenses on the ground of Christ's atonement. Even on the death-bed, he will listen to the contrite petition that is lisped in the name of Jesus. He will pardon years of monstrous guilt for one dying hour of repentant agony, in which the soul casts itself and all its hideous misdeeds upon the mercy and merits of the Redeemer; but when the eyelids close, and the lips are cold, and the earthy history sealed, the ear of God is deaf to every cry of contrition—the heart of God is destitute of any throb of pity. No repentance, no prayer, no desire to return to the service of righteousness, no cry of anguish, will stir the heavens with sympathy. Mercy stops at the grave."

Such is the popular theory, and it is a theory which makes God different in the future world from what he is in this. There he is love; love reaching even to sinners. This is shown most strikingly in the death of Christ. For it is written: "God commendeth his love towards us, in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us." But if the popular theory of probation be true, then, when sinners enter the future world they will find God's love turned into vengeance, and they will find Christ, who manifested the love here, executing the vengeance there. And so God is made a changeable being. I must consequently reject the doctrine that the present life is a final state of probation for a fixed destiny in eternity. The Bible reveals God as unchangeable; as a being whose love can never fail. It follows, then, that having commenced to work for the salvation of sinners, he can never cease his efforts until the last wanderer is restored. The fact that sinners pass from one world into another, or from time into eternity, cannot work any change in God; cannot cause him to love them less, or cease his efforts to save them. It follows, then, that the popular doctrine of probation is false.

Again the popular theory of probation is at fault because it represents the saints as being entirely different in their feelings and labors, in the future world, from what they are in this. In this world they weep and mourn when they think of the damnation of sinful souls, and they pray most fervently and labor with might and main to bring them to God. But according to the probation theory it will be entirely different in the future world. Then they will have lost all sympathy for the erring and sinful; their prayers and labors for their salvation will have ceased forever, and so changed will they be, that they will say amen, and shout hallelujah at the damnation of those they once loved so dearly. Now I cannot see how this change can be wrought in the saints without destroying all their tender sensibilities. And, with these destroyed, I cannot see that the future life would be any improvement on the present. I cannot see how saints can be as good and happy there as here. We all know that they are not any better here than they ought to be; but what goodness they have, I mean in the way of Christian effort, grows out of their tender sensibilities, under the sanctifying influence of divine grace. Destroy these tender sensibilities, these feelings of sympathy and love, and there is nothing left for divine grace to work upon. Even our so called evangelical friends would loose all interest in the subject of religion; would cease to pray and labor for the salvation of sinners, and all revivals would at once cease. For it cannot be denied that it is the quickening of the tender sensibilities which leads them to pray and labor for the salvation of the sinful. And I would by no means have these sensibilities destroyed. On the contrary, I would have them live, and move men; move them to well directed effort, if possible, if not, move them any how. And I would have men carry these sensibilities into the future world, and I would have them quickened by the light and glory of that word, so that there may be effort there as well as here. All that is good in man in this world; his tender sensibilities; his domestic and social affections, I would have him carry with him into the future world, and I would have this goodness move him to effort there as well as here; move him to work on and on while a single soul remains in darkness and sin. But the popular probation theory, teaches that all these springs of action die in death, that all effort for salvation is confined to this world. To this I object. I cannot believe it. I cannot believe that saints in heaven will be merely the lifeless remnants of a better existence; that their tender sensibilities which led them, while here, to work for others good, will have died out, and cold hearted selfishness taken possession of their souls.

The President of the late Christian Convention, in his closing address, spoke of the death of a young and pious mother. The following is, in substance, the story: Knowing that the time of her departure had come, she made a request to see her child. The child, a smiling babe, was brought in from the nursery. The mother took it in her arms, and pressed it to her bosom, and then committed it to the care of her friends, with many earnest entreaties to train it up in the fear of the Lord. As the nurse was removing the child from the room, upon reaching the door, the mother exclaimed "I want to see my child." But as they were about to return with the child, the mother said "no, not that, I want to see my child in heaven." Now, that man in relating this touching story did more than he intended to do, for the story is a refutation of the popular theory of probation. That mother died with the desire, to which she had given expression, burning in her soul. She carried that desire with her into the future world, and if it is never gratified heaven will be no heaven to her, for

"We send our fond endearments o'er the grave;
Heaven would be Hell if loved ones were not there."

But if the popular doctrine of probation be true, then, if not that child, some pious mother's child will be lost. But this cannot be. If there is joy in the presence of God over one sinner that repenteth, then, the joy of heaven will not be full until the last wanderer is brought in. Those in heaven have too much goodness of heart to rest satisfied while a single soul is wandering in sin and wretchedness. And those who are wandering have too much goodness in them to wander forever. We may suppose that the last spark of goodness has died out, and that they are abandoned of God and lost forever. But God sees the spark there still, and some day or other He will blow upon it with His own sweet breath and kindle it into a flame. I lately saw a few lines from the poet which very beautifully illustrates this truth. The lines are descriptive of a poor Magdalen—one all scarred and defaced by sin, looking at the company of the redeemed. We will suppose it to be that child that the mother wanted to see in heaven—that child grown into a sinner. Yes, let this be the supposition, while you listen to the lines:

She stood outside the gate of heaven and saw them enter in,
A world-long train of shining ones, all washed in blood from sin.
And when into the glory-realm the last of all did go,
"Thank God, there is a heaven," she cried, "though mine be endless woe!"
The angel at the golden gate inquired, "Mortal, where dost thou dwell,
And who art thou that enterest not?" She said, "A soul from hell."
"Mortal, a soul with prayer like thine in hell can never be;
God's angel could not, if he would, bar this door 'gainst thee!"
She left her sin outside the gate and meekly entered there;
Breathed free the blessed air of heaven, and knew her native air.

But another objection to the theory under consideration, akin to the one just considered, is that it puts a false estimate upon life, and upon religion as related to life. Christ tells us that the first and great commandment is, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart," and that the second is like unto the first, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets, and the commandments come from the eternal and unchangeable God, and are binding upon his intelligent creatures in all worlds, in time and in eternity. Hence all true religion must consist in such means and efforts as will reveal God and kindle love in the souls of men. And these means and efforts must be continued, in time and in eternity, till in every soul the true love shall burn.

The command to love God supremely grows out of his very nature, and while he exists the command will be in force; and while the command is in force it will always be man's privilege to obey it, and all the means of grace of divine appointment will be for the purpose of helping on in the way of Christian obedience. Reasoning from the standpoint of the divine perfections, we can arrive at no other conclusion. But the probation theory makes religion an entirely different thing from what the divine perfections would make it. This popular theory represents man as coming into existence under a most tremendous hazard. To use the language of a writer already quoted, "It sets this life, and all the concerns of it, and all its laws, in sharp and dramatic contrast with eternity. It throws across this world the wide shadow of the judgment throne. It makes the eloquence of the Church converge into one burning question, 'Are you safe? have you an interest in Christ? will you comply with the terms of mercy while the short season of mercy lasts?' It makes labor for the rescue of souls from the impending and irremediable woe of eternity the one consummate duty of all christians. It does not stimulate the Church to preach God as the pattern of all goodness, and so make integrity in business, regard for the interests of others, a noble use of power, cordiality of friendship, interest in all movements that promise to bless men more richly in this world, and the effort to instil high principles and trust in God by slow domestic mixture, the steady and satisfactory and indispensable signs of religious soundness and divine blessing. But it makes the highest Christian service consist in winning people to a technical experience that protects them against the perils that lower over the entrance to the eternal world; and it divides goodness into two distinct grades,—ecclesiastical and natural,—putting the ecclesiastical far above the natural. It leads men to estimate certain emotions as more savory and acceptable to God than steadfast principles which are not associated with such emotions; to feel that a public prayer of three minutes for the descent of the Holy Spirit, or an exhortation to come to Christ, is of more account, as a sign of the soul's soundness, than an hour," or a whole day of honorable traffic under many temptations to falsehood and profit. "It makes this life seem so dark under the awful perils of the near eternity, that the effort to get souls safe by intense assault is considered the distinctive call of the church. Although multitudes of the best preachers and disciples of the theory are broader in their vision and fidelity, and the practical conception of life, than the theory really warrants, still the pressure of the system is always felt in some degree; and in times when the church is said to be awake—in all revival seasons—the theory blazes forth on all sides, not primarily. How can trade be made less selfish, and homes more happy, and politics more loyal, and laws more just, and the Holy Spirit—the very health and life of God—initiated more widely in society? but rather, How many souls can be won over to secure an interest in Christ? How can men be made to fear the coming judgment? What numbers can be wrought upon by exhortation and prayer to fly to the ark of safety, prepare for the death-bed, and make ready for the great assize which shall settle forever their destiny." Now all this is making religion a mere means to a selfish end. It is not working to secure the obedience which the divine law demands, and the harmony, peace and joy that must follow. It is not keeping in view the perfection of the divine government and the certain accomplishment of all the important ends which God has purposed. On the contrary, it is making the divine government, and the mission of Christ, and the work of religion, merely so many exponents; exponents, too, that are certain to result in fearful disaster to millions of souls. Believing in God as a being infinite in every possible perfection, I can admit of no such chance work: no such disaster.

And this leads to another objectionable feature of the probation theory; it is unequal and out of all proportion. Consider how very short is the present life, and how soon it is gone. It is sometimes compared to an arrow flying through the air, which quickly strikes the mark at which it aims. Sometimes it is compared to a race in which we soon arrive at the destined goal. Sometimes it is compared to a flower which, to-day, is blooming upon the stalk, but, to-morrow, is cut down and withered.

Then consider also how unequal is life. Some die almost as soon as they begin to live; some in youth; some just as they arrive at manhood; some at middle age, and some at old age. But life is also unequal as to its advantages. Some are born rich and others poor. Some have pious parents who throw around them the restraints and influences of religion, while others are educated in vice and wickedness. Some are born in Christian lands and under the light of the Gospel, while others are born in heathen lands and under the darkness of error. Such is the present life; short, treacherous and unequal. And can it be that the infinitely wise and good God, who doeth all things well, has made this moment of time a final state of probation for a fixed destiny in eternity? I cannot believe it, and hold worthy conceptions of the character of the Infinite Father. Suppose a little child should be told to follow a narrow path through a forest of green trees, beautiful flowers and singing birds, without looking to the right hand or to the left, and owing to the many attractions, should fail to do as bidden, and for so failing should be cast into a solitary dungeon for seventy years amidst sights and sounds of woe, and be frightfully scourged a number of times every day during the entire period, you would all say, without the least hesitation, that between the offense and the punishment there was an entire want of proportion, and that the thing was really monstrous. And should you be told that it was the father of the child that gave the order and inflicted the punishment, and that he was, of all fathers, the most merciful, you would regard the story as an idle tale; a thing too monstrous to enter even the crazy brain of a bedlamite. And yet in this case, the punishment would be merciful in comparison to that which the probation theory would have God, our heavenly Father, inflict upon his erring children. The time that it would take the child to pass through the forest, does bear some proportion to the seventy years punishment, for if you will multiply that period a sufficient number of times it will make seventy years. But multiply the period of human life any imaginable number of times and it will not make eternity. How utterly absurd, then, to suppose that man's destiny, for weal or for woe, through eternity, is made to hinge upon that which bears no imaginable proportion to eternity. But it may be said that the Scriptures teach the doctrine of probation, and that we are consequently bound to believe it, notwithstanding all that can be said against it. Now while I very readily admit that we are bound to believe the Scriptures, I am just as ready to contend that we are equally bound to give the Scriptures a reasonable and common sense interpretation. And it is well known that those passages which are supposed to teach the popular doctrine of probation, have been interpreted, by not a few very good men, to mean an entirely different thing. And then we have other Scriptures, plain passages, which are in direct opposition to the popular theory. When God made man, he gave a revelation, for he placed upon all "our distinguished faculties, the stamp of a great future, the possibility of mending growth, the signet of immortality." What man is, is God's first revelation of what man shall be. This revelation declares that he was made for endless progression. In harmony with this, God, in his after revelation, declares that he will have all men to be saved; that He sent His Son to be the Saviour of the world; that the creature, or intelligent creation, shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God, and that tears shall be wiped from off all faces. It follows, then, that the present world is simply the threshhold of our vast life; it is our stepping stone from nonentity into an endless existence. And all along the line of that existence God will love us and will be working for our good. When he ceases to do this he ceases to be God, for "God is love," and love worketh no ill;—only good, which leads to God.

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DOUBLE WIDTH *ENGLISH* TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS.
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VELVET CARPETS. BRUSSELS CARPETS. INGRAIN CARPETS.
NEW PATTERNS,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN THOSE OF BOSTON, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.
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I am now prepared to fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of **Hazard's Celebrated Powder.** All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 102 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
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TREES, TREES, TREES. A very large stock of FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, EVERGREENS AND GRAPE VINES, For sale by JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH. Send for a catalogue.

GET NONE BUT A **GROVER & BAKER,** It is the best for all purposes. Call at 108 FIFTH STREET. mo

PRODUCE. 15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 180 bush bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn, white; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 15 bush Barley; 20 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale: 100 boxes prime Old Cheese; 100 bx new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by H. RIDDLE, No 184 Liberty street.

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AUTUMN TRADE, 1867.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & COMPANY,
NO. 54 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH,
NOW OFFER THEIR *FALL STOCK*
DOMESTIC AND FANCY **DRY GOODS,**
SHAWLS AND NOTIONS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
The assortment will be kept complete during the season, and
CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE STOCK.
S. B. McELROY, JAMES DICKSON, JOHN T. SHANE.

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J. W. BARKER & CO. 59 MARKET ST.
We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

PRICES REDUCED.
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1867. FALL 1867.
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M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO., *103 WOOD STREET,*
Invite the attention of close buyers to their large and attractive stock of
DELAINES, PRINTS, MUSLINS, FOREIGN DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS.
Also, Sole Agents for Magill's Superior FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS AND *Country Blankets.*
These Goods are excelled by none. We furnish them to the trade at manufacturers' lowest prices.
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IRISH POPLINS,
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EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
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A Complete Assortment of These Goods Just Received.
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YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
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HUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.
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PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.
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REAL LACES,
REAL LACES.
We have just opened this day some superb styles of
REAL POINT GAUZE HANDKERCHIEFS,
REAL POINT GAUZE FANCHONS,
REAL POINT GAUZE COIFFURES,
REAL POINT GAUZE BARBES,
REAL POINT GAUZE SETS.
This lot is part of a special importation and are offered at much under regular prices. Ladies will find some elegant goods in this lot and well worth their attention.
MACRUM & CARLISLE, 19 *FIFTH STREET.*
REAL LACES.
REAL LACES.
REAL LACES.

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A FULL LINE JUST OPENED AT THE NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE OF **DUNCAN & HUGUS.**
Brown and Bleached Sheetings,
TICKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BAR'D COUNTRY FLANNELS,
LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS, ALL COLORS.
Dress Goods,
MERINOS,
COBURGS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,
SATINETS, TWEEDS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain.
W. C. DUNCAN, DANL. HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.
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ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO., *No. 115 Wood Street,* PITTSBURGH,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF **DRY GOODS,** OFFER AT EASTERN PRICES,
DRESS GOODS, PRINTS AND GINGHAMS, BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, BROWN SHEETINGS, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, SATINETS, JEANS TWEEDS, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, HOSIERY, FLANNELS AND BLANKETS, YANKEE NOTIONS.
A FULL LINE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices before making their purchases.
FULLERTON'S **Freeport Barred Flannels.**
We are the Agents for the sale of this well-known make.
Fullerton's Barred Flannels
Sold at MILL PRICE, Strictly on Commission. All genuine Fullerton Flannels have name on each piece.
"Greenville Woolen Mills," W. Craig & Co. We have accepted the Agency of this Mill, and are prepared to sell at MILL PRICE.
Greenville Barred Flannels, AND COUNTRY BLANKETS.
These Flannels are 34 inches wide, the heaviest Scoured Flannels in the market and intrinsically good value.
Blankets, 10-4, weighing 6½ lbs.
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These goods we deliver here at MILL PRICE, a saving to buyers of FREIGHT AND CHARGES.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO., WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, No. 115 Wood street Pittsburgh.

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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
NO. 344 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
This first-class Hotel has been purchased by the undersigned, and will hereafter be CONDUCTED IN THE MOST APPROVED MANNER. It contains over ONE HUNDRED WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, comfortable and well ventilated. Day Boarders received on moderate terms. The MANSION HOUSE is within two minutes walk of the UNION RAILWAY DEPOT, and convenient to the business part of the city. Connected with the establishment is a Lager Beer Hall, in which Evening Entertainments, Concerts, &c., will be given. The new proprietors promise to spare no pains or expense to render their Hotel one of the *best in the State.*
tf WAGNER & ZIESSLER.

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The undersigned, formerly a joint partner in the Everett House, takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and the public generally, that he has taken the St. Nicholas for a term of years. The said Hotel has been renovated, refitted and refurnished with modern improvements and conveniences, and every way comfortable. My table will be provided with the best the market affords and charges moderate, and every attention given to supply the wants of the guests. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. $2 50 PER DAY.
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INVITE THE INSPECTION OF City and Country Merchants
To our large and well selected stock of BOOTS AND SHOES.
Of every variety and style, and particularly to full lines of CUSTOM WORK, MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED, WHICH WE OFFER AT EASTERN PRICES, To Cash or prompt short time buyers.
☞Agents for sale of HOPE MILLS COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAIN, SEAMLESS BAGS AND BATTING.
H. CHILDS & CO.

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Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Wholesale store at the above place, and will be ready from MONDAY, the 21st day of October, to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of all who will favor them. The long and well established reputation of JOHN ROTH will be a sufficient guarantee for the superior qualities and purity of their goods, and it will be their aim to uphold the same.
For medical purposes particular attention is expressly directed to the large stock of OLD GERMAN WINES and superior qualities of FRENCH COGNACS.
Orders left at No. 26 DIAMOND will also promptly be attended to.
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Used by hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.
ALSO, EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.
SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE, FOUR YEARS OLD.
This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable
Tonic and Strengthening Properties
Are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect,
A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.
Invalids use SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.
Females use SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.
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SPEER'S WINES in hospitals are preferred to other wines.
☞Sold by Druggists and Grocers.
A. SPEER'S VINEYARD, New Jersey. Office, 243 BROADWAY, New York. TThS

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BARRETT'S Vegetable Hair Restorative
Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color; promotes the growth of the Hair; changes the roots to their original organic action; eradicates Dandruff and Humors; prevents Hair falling out; is a superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North, and South.
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An extensive reference given if desired.
ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

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CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS,
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HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Pipes and Boilers.
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Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
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Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
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ANDERSON, COOK & CO., Manufacturers of every description of **STEEL,**
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Mill, Muley, Circular, Gang and Cross Cut **SAW PLATES,**
Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel. Shovel, Hoe, Fork, Rake and Toe Calk Steel. Locomotive and R. R. Car Springs; R. R. Spring Steel and Frog Points, Cast Steel Finger Bars, Sickle Steel, Springs, Steel Tyre, Plow Wings, etc. Oil Drill Steel.
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Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Muley and Cross Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
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☞Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 FIFTH STREET.

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Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
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Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe8

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Fine Ornamental and Machine Castings,
Steam and Gas Fittings,
Loose Butt and Shutter Hinges, all sizes,
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We warrant our work equal in point of finish and smoothness to best Eastern manufacture. Orders may be left at our WORKS, corner of Washington avenue and Sedgwick street, Allegheny city, or sent through Pittsburgh Postoffice, and receive prompt attention.

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CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
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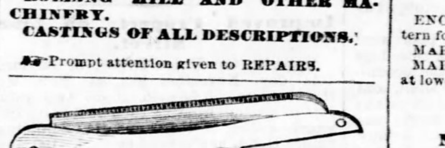

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Also, Pen and Pocket Cutlery. Cutlery repaired at short notice; also, Tailors' Shears Ground and Set. All orders left at the store of G. W. DASH, No. 1 Merchant's Hotel Building, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention. tf

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DRAG AND DROPPER BARS;
SMALL T RAILS, 20, 16 and 14 pounds to the Yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same;
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk;
COAL SCREEN IRON;
NAILS AND SPIKES;
Warehouse and Office at the Works, GREENOUGH STREET, A continuation of First street, above Ross street, adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders left in Box at No. 89 Water street, will receive prompt attention

SWORD'S Self Tempering Steam Power *BRICK MACHINE,* MANUFACTURED BY THE PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE AND *BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.*
This Machine takes the clay direct from the bank, (without the preparation, by soaking, necessary for "soft mud" machines), and tempers it thoroughly, pressing, in steel moulds, brick stiff enough to be packed up eight high in the yard as made. For cutting with the trowel, bearing hard usage, and making a strong, true wall, there are no better brick known. The cost of making them by this machine is from 95 cents to $1 10 per 1,000, according to the rates of wages. This we guarantee. The machine is built entirely of iron and steel; and in the best style for strength and permanent use in working clay. Apply for circulars, giving full information, at the office, 259 LIBERTY STREET, 2d Story, Near the Union R. R. Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa. d*

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Would call especial attention to our Shoes, which we claim to be of a Very Superior Quality.
Offices: 93 WATER ST., and at 116 ETNA STREET, Pittsburgh.

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JONES & LAUGHLINS, *PITTSBURGH,* MANUFACTURERS OF *AMERICAN AND CLAIR BAR, HOOP,* SHEET AND PLATE IRON.
BRIDGE IRON;
ANGLE AND T IRON;
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T RAILS, 16 and 30 lbs to yard;
TRAM RAILS, punched and countersunk;
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STREET CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTINGS;
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS;
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.
WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE: 120 WATER AND 120 FRONT STS.
BRANCH OFFICE: NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 FRONT STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. 1y

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE. **D. R. ECKER,** *DEALER IN*
HYDRAULIC CEMENT;
CALCINED PLASTER;
TYRONE WHITE LIME;
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME;
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY;
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns;
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN AND WATER PIPES
STONE HEARTHS, ½ to 4 inches thick,
ALSO,
ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES, furnished at lowest New York prices.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, NO. 167 FIRST STREET, Opposite Monongahela House.

MONONGAHELA IRON WORKS. **LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,** *MANUFACTURERS OF*
CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS;
THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES;
WAGON AND SKEIN BOLTS;
COACH AND LAG SCREWS;
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS;
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WASHERS;
MACHINE AND PLOW BOLTS;
WROUGHT IRON HINGES;
TUYERE IRONS;
BRIDGE BOLTS AND CASTINGS;
ROOF AND TRUSS BOLTS;
COAL CAR WHEELS AND AXLES;
BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS;
STOVE AND SAW RODS;
R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &c.
A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock.
WORKS: SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.
WAREHOUSE: WATER AND MARKET STS., PITTSBURGH.

FORT PITT Boiler, Still and Tank Works.
CARROLL & SNYDER, MANUFACTURERS OF TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER *STEAM BOILERS.*

CHIMNEYS,	OIL STILLS,
BRITCHES,	OIL TANKS,
FIRE BEDS,	AGITATORS,
ASH PANS,	SETTLING PANS,
STEAM PIPE,	CONDENSERS,
SALT PANS,	PRISON DOORS,
IRON BRIDGES,	GASOMETERS,

STEAM BOILERS.
Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna. ☞Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND *PIPE WORKS,* COR. CARROLL AND SMALLMAN STS., NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
WILLIAM SMITH, MANUFACTURER OF Cast Iron Bowl Pipe, FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My Pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, in TWELVE FEET LENGTHS. Also, a full assortment of GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

JOHN M. COOPER....JOS. KAYE....HENRY BIER.
JOHN M. COOPER & CO., BRASS FOUNDERS, Steam and Gas Fitters, MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPS AND BRASS WORK, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; DEALERS IN Gas Fixtures and Tubing OF ALL KINDS.
Cor. of Pike and Walnut Sts., PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞Call and examine our Steam Pump before purchasing elsewhere. It is plain and substantial; equal if not superior to any Pump now in use.

A. BRADLEY. W. VANKIRK. JNO. S. BRADLEY.
BRADLEY STOVE WORKS, **STOVE WORKS.** MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF *COOK, PARLOR and HEATING* **STOVES,**
Among which are the celebrated NATIONAL, TALISMAN, TROPIC and EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves. Also, VETERAN, POMONA and IRONSIDES—Wood Cook Stoves.
Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.,
Agents for Lotze's celebrated HOTEL and FAMILY RANGES.
Office: Corner of SECOND AND WOOD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAS. B. LYON & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FINE PRESSED *FLINT GLASS WARE,* WAREHOUSE, NO. 116 WATER ST. FIVE DOORS BELOW MONONGAHELA HOUSE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH LAMP AND GLASS COMPANY. *NO. 23 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.*
JOHN H. BOYTS & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO JOHN ROSS & CO.,) Manufacturers of all kinds of LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.
Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

LYON, SHORB & CO., **SLIGO IRON WORKS,** WAREHOUSE, NO 121 WATER STREET PITTSBURGH PA

PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS—Established 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO., Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.
E. B. CAMPBELL. J. W. PAUL.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.—Judge McCandless, yesterday appointed F. D. Reeves, Esq., of Warren, Warren county, Pa., a United States Commissioner, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The *Chronicle*, published at New Philadelphia, Ohio, has a large circulation among business men in that section of the State. The publisher is now in the city, soliciting the advertising favors of our business men. Those who desire to obtain a share of the flourishing trade of the Tuscarawas valley, will do well to advertise in the *Chronicle*.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Western University, in another column. Students in mining and engineering and chemistry are no longer under the necessity of going to another State to learn these branches of study. In this institution we have not only the studies usually pursued in a polytechnic school, but a full college course, under a large and able faculty.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Man Killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad—Extracts from His Diary.

A man named Charles Bogen, while walking along the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, east of Shadyside Station, yesterday morning about ten o'clock, was struck by a locomotive and instantly killed.

Locomotive No. 417 had taken a train of empty freight cars to East Liberty, and was returning to this city under the charge of John Doran, engineer, and having on board the crew of the train.

When rounding a curve, about two miles this side of East Liberty, the engineer saw about seventy-five yards ahead a man walking towards town on the same track with the locomotive. On the other track, beyond the man, was the local freight train going east. Mr. Doran immediately sounded the whistle, and the bell was already ringing. At the same instant, the whistle of the local freight engine sounded. He made no attempt to get off the track and did not even look back, being apparently intent on looking at the local freight coming toward him from the front. Engineer Doran continued to sound the whistle and reversed the engine. The brakes were applied and the engine stopped as soon as possible.

All efforts to save the unfortunate man were useless, and the cowcather struck his legs throwing his head violently against the locomotive in such a manner as to split his skull, and instantly cause his death. From papers on the person of the deceased it appeared that he was a native of Berlin, Prussia, and was twenty years of age. He had in his posession, his naturalization papers, and a discharge from Company "A," First Regiment U. S. Veteran Volunteers, dated Baltimore, December 19, 1865. A diary found in his possession, indicated that he was in New Orleans in the early part of the present year, and that he has friends there and in Baltimore.

A large number of incidents were noted down in his diary. Under date of February 6th, 1867, he says: "Leave New Orleans for St. Louis. The foolishest thing I ever did." On March 31, he writes: "St. Louis worse than ever." After this there are several entries at Franklin, Tenn., which read, "Work or starvation." Afterward he returned to Missouri and went thence to Illinois. He seems to have had a perpetual struggle to get work enough to keep off starvation. At Alton, May 7th, he writes: "I can't get work because I never did such work before. The farmers refused to hire any man who was not experienced. I tried hard enough to get work. I don't know what to do now." He returns to St. Louis and writes: "What now? no money, no work." He went to St. Louis again, and left immediately, writing "On the way to where?" Shortly after this he got on the railroad. He seems to have had some cause for despair, more potent even than the fear of starvation. While he was in work he writes: "There is no help for me. O, if I could make an end of this miserable life. I won't stand it much longer. O, for a little help to come out of the depths again." One entry reads: "No work because the boss is pious." One entry in his diary would indicate that he is deaf, which may help to account for his death. He says: "Will it never end—this life? No strength left, and my hearing grows worse every day." He went to Cincinnati and to various points in Ohio and Kentucky, getting work from time to time, and writing constantly in a strain of despondency. He writes of the Kentuckians: "I must say everywhere here the people are kindly and hospitable. They are the best people except in Secesh principles." At Xenia, Ohio, August 17, he writes: "What now? O, will I never come out of this misery? If I only could and live." The next day: "O, my God, is there no help for me? Must I go down? O, only give me the work, so that I need not starve." On September 4th he writes: "O, my God, make an end to my troubles." September 19th he says: "My God, help me only one time, and I will be thankful to you forever." On the 21st he writes: "I am getting desperate now." October 20th, after several days' work he says: "I have hope again." November 2d he says: "May God help me and don't let me go down as before." On Monday, November 4th he left Wheeling for Pittsburgh. At Steubenville he says: "O, my God, help!"

From another entry it appears that he was in Rochester on Thursday.

In the latter part of the diary were written the following lines:

"They rest from the march, and we pray.
How calmly they sleep, side by side,
The blue and the grey.
Far South is a cottage where cometh the wail;
Far North is a home, with a face sad and pale.
We'll mourn for the brave, not caring for the hue,
We'll weep for the homes of the grave and the blue."

An inquest was held by Coroner Clawson, at the office of undertaker Devore, on Grant street, and a verdict of "accidental death" rendered.

The National Banks—Their Liability to State Taxation—Supreme Court Decision.

Judge Read delivered an opinion in the Supreme Court, on Thursday, in the case of the City of Pittsburgh vs. The First National Bank, in which the liability of National banks to State taxation was considered. This case came before the Supreme Court on a writ of error to the District Court of this county, the original action being brought by the city of Pittsburgh, to recover the amount of business tax assessed upon the Bank under the act of Assembly.

In his opinion, Justice Read recites the provisions of the act of Congress under which the National banks were established, and the rights and privileges accorded to them. He then refers to a decision in cases involving the same questions, made in the Supreme Court of the United States, and by Supreme Courts of other States, in all of which it was held that the States had no right to tax or interfere with National banks, and then proceeds:

"In the case before us the first argument was at Pittsburgh, on the 23d of October, 1865, before four Judges, and, a re-argument being ordered, it took place at Philadelphia, on the 28th of February, 1867. In this interval three more cases have been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, which appear to settle the question entirely, in conformity with the foregoing part of the opinion, written nearly two years ago. In Van Allen vs. the Assessors, 3 Wallace, p. 573, the Court held that the act of June 3d, 1864, rightly construed, subjects the shares of the Banking Associations authorized by it, and in the hands of shareholders to taxation by the States under certain limitations set forth in the 41st section, and that such act thus considered is constitutional. The effect of this decision is that taxation by the States of National Banks in any way other than that excepted by the act itself, is unconstitutional.'

"The power of taxation under the constitution," says Justice Nelson, "as a general rule, and as has been repeatedly recognized in adjudged cases in this Court, is a concurrent power. The qualifications of the rule are the exclusion of the States from the taxation of the means and instruments employed in the exercise of the functions of the Federal Government." These National Banks are recognized in the opinions of both the majority and minority of the Court, as the means and instruments employed in the exercise of the functions of the Federal Government, and of course liable only to the limited State taxation allowed by Congress.

This decision was affirmed in the People vs. Commissioners, 4 Wallace, 244, and in Bradley vs. the People, 4 Wallace, 459. On the 4th of January the Legislature passed an act to enable the city of Pittsburgh to raise additional revenue, by the 4th section of which the councils of said city were empowered "to levy, assess, and collect for the use of the city, an annual business tax, not exceeding one-third of one mill per dollar, on the average quarterly business of all forwarding and commission merchants, brokers, banks, banking institutions, and on the average quarterly receipts of insurance companies, insurance agencies, express companies and telegraph companies doing business in said city."

By the fifth section, if a cashier of a bank refuse to pay said tax, then the Treasurer of the city may levy and sell the property of the corporation by a ward constable, under a warrant issued by the Treasurer. By an ordinance of said city a tax was assessed upon the quarterly business of all banks and banking institutions doing business in said city, and the tax so assessed on the defendants for the year 1864 was $1,467 67: Without stopping to show that the tax of 1859 never could have contemplated a National Bank, and that the provisions for collection of the tax by a ward constable would be a singular mode of treating an institution established by the General Government, it would be sufficient to say that this tax is not within the terms of the 41st section, for it is not a tax on the tax of shares of shareholders of the bank. "It is clear, then, upon principle and authority," says Justice Read, after citing the decision in the case of The Iron City Bank vs. The City of Pittsburgh, "that this is a tax which cannot be imposed by the State, directly or through the agency of the city of Pittsburgh, upon the defendants, a national institution incorporated under the act of Congress."

If, therefore, this bank be considered as embraced by the provisions of the act of 1850, then this tax is unconstitutional, whether it be a tax on the capital or on the trade and business of the institution, which the Supreme Court say is an "instrument employed in the exercise of the functions of the Federal Government."

In concluding, Justice Read says: "This is a very large and important question in all its bearings, involving over sixteen hundred National Banks, with a national currency of three hundred millions, which, if exposed to unlimited State taxation, might be taxed out of existence, and the financial system of the Government entirely destroyed. All the authorities, State and National, agree in holding a tax like the present one to be unconstitutional."

Judgment affirmed. Judge Thompson dissents.

A Fatal Accident at Shady Side.

A correspondent sends us the following in reference to the fatal accident at Shady Side, which will be found reported elsewhere:

"There is some reason to suppose that if a comparatively small sum of money had been expended by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in grading at the side of their track, the accident of yesterday morning would not have occurred. The attention of officers of the road has been repeatedly called to the fact that there was danger daily and almost hourly of persons getting killed by neglect to make a safe passage to the station for persons who are forced to pass through this 'cut' or go a considerable distance around to avoid it. It is possible the man might have been killed even if there had been a good 'walk' alongside the railroad, but it is not at all probable."

Supreme Court Proceedings.

Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning. Present—Judges Thompson, Strong, Read, and Agnew.

Page vs. Heath, *et al.*, District Court. Argued by Burgwin, for plaintiff in error, and by Purviance contra.

Franz Vogle vs. Hughes, District Court. Submitted. Kirk and Mellon, for plaintiff in error, and Burton contra. Stewart's appeal.

Osborn vs. The American Iron Mountain Company. Argued by Mellon and A. M. Brown, for plaintiff in error, and by J. H. Bailey contra.

Hall, *et al.*, vs. Appeal. Argued by Large and Woods, for appellant.

McGovern, *et al.*, vs. Lewis, Common Pleas. Argued by Barton, for plaintiff in error, and by McConnell and Schoyer, contra.

SPARRING EXHIBITION.—Aaron Jones, the renowned English pugilist, who fought Tom Sayers twice, Tom Paddock twice, Harry Orme, Wade, Mike McCoole, and others, and trainer and second of John C. Heenan, will give an exhibition at Lafayette Hall, this evening. He will be assisted by Chas. Galligher, who lately fought Bill Davis, near Detroit, several Cleveland amateurs, and other well known persons. Jones and Galligher will wind up in ring costume.

SHOULDER BRACES.—No one who has any awkward stooping of the shoulders or hollowness of the breast, or any acquired deformity of the shoulders, chest or upper part of the body, can fail to see in DR. KEYSER'S SHOULDER BRACES the very thing adapted to their wants. They are comfortable to wear and serve the purpose of both suspender and brace. Sold at 140 Wood street, sign of the Golden Mortar.

Ladies' and Misses' Hats, Caps, &c., at McCord & Co.'s, No. 131 Wood street.

Improved Property on Liberty Street,

Opposite the Union Depot, at auction, on this day, November 9th, at 2 P. M., on the premises will be sold those two valuable lots of ground, fronting each 20 feet on Liberty street., (being Nos. 409 and 411) adjoining St. James Hotel, and extending back 100 feet to Union alley, on which is erected two new and elegantly finished four storied brick houses, having 12 rooms and all the modern improvements. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co.

For a stylish, elegant and light Hat, Fall style, 1867, go to McCord & Co.'s, No. 131 Wood street.

SACQUES BASQUES, WARPS, &C., at Spence's fashionable Cloak and Mantilla Emporium, No. 73 Market street.

FRENCH SACHET POWDER at Clark's Druggist, No. 103 Fifth street. Call and examine.

Buy Them—Try Them.

The celebrated Parabola Spectacles—the best ever brought to public notice. Gold, silver and steel frames. Sole agent, W. E. Stieren, No. 15 St. Clair street.

Millions of Bottles

Of Mishler's celebrated Herb Bitters have been sold since this great medicine of the nineteenth century was first introduced to the American public, and the demand for it has steadily increased on account of its unquestionable merit over every other known medicine for curing all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, Dyspepsia, Acidity of the stomach, Costiveness, Liver complaint, Scrofula, etc. In the discovery of Mishler's celebrated Herb Bitters, mankind has been blessed beyond the power of human ken to conceive. These bitters have never been employed unsuccessfully, and thousands of our best physicians constantly use it in their daily practice. The invention of Mishler's celebrated Herb Bitters illustrates the ever active, never resting genius of the American people, who are forever improving in every department, for the good of the human family. In these Bitters we have an invaluable contribution to the physical needs of the people, and we would be glad if every family in the country were provided with this great household remedy of the age. We can assure our readers that these Bitters are effectual in performing cures in cases for which they are designed. It is pleasant medicine, and cheap enough for every one to keep constantly in the house. For sale by all respectable druggists. See advertisement in another column of Fahnestock & Holton, managers. Branch house, No. 26 Market street, in this city.

Spectacles! Spectacles!!

W. E. Stieren, No. 15 St. Clair street, practical optician. Spectacles of every description. Gold, silver and steel frames. Call and examine.

COLORED SILKS OF EVERY SHADE, very cheap and beautiful, at J. M. Burchfield & Co.'s, No. 87 Market street.

Desirable Real Estate at Auction.

On this day, November 9, at 10 A. M., on the premises, will be sold the desirable lot of ground fronting 75 feet on Washington street, Allegheny city, (being No. 112), between Madison Avenue and East Commons, extending back about 200 feet, on which is erected an entirely new brick dwelling house, having 12 rooms and all the modern improvements. After which will be sold the valuable vacant lot adjoining above, having a front of 50 feet, extending back about 160 feet to line of Western Penna. Railroad. A very desirable site for a private residence. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!—Thomas McCartan, of No. 108 Third street, under the St. Charles Hotel, is establishing a wide reputation as a boot maker. His manufacture is worn by our best business men, who award him the highest degree of merit for the perfection of his work. He is a first-class practical workman, warrants a perfect fit, makes a durable and beautiful boot, and charges less for his work than many others do for work not half so well performed.

LADIES DON'T PURCHASE until you have visited the Fashionable Cloak and Mantilla Emporium, No. 73 Market street, M. J. Spence.

A FULL LINE OF GENT'S and Youth's Furnishing Goods at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street.

Thirty Dollars Reward

If the "Indian Herb Doctor" fails to describe disease, and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or illness, without receiving any information from them. No charge for advice or consultation. The Doctor's office is 194 Liberty street.

FRENCH HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS and a full assortment of Perfumery at Clark's, Druggist, No. 103 Fifth street. Call and examine.

WHITE WOOL FLANNEL, warranted unshrinkable, very cheap at J. M. Burchfield & Co.'s, No. 87 Market street.

No More Explosions.

Read in to-day's COMMERCIAL the advertisement of Butler & Christie, Engineers and Machine Brokers, No. 23 Fifth street, who are offering the great American Anti-Incrustator, and the patent Low Water Reporter; also, Grate Bars, &c. The Anti-Incrustator is one of the most important inventions of the age. Don't fail to give it a personal examination, and adopt it and protect yourself against accidents by exploding boilers.

WIDE BLACK SILK VELVET at moderate prices and exceedingly desirable. J. M. Burchfield & Co., No. 87 Market street.

MORRISON'S "STAR" SHIRTS.—French Yoke, and other popular paterns at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street.

PARIS, LONDON AND NEW YORK, fall and winter styles, just received and open for inspection, at Spencer's fashionable Cloak and Mantilla Emporium.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON IRWIN STREET AT AUCTION—On Saturday, November 16, at 2½ P. M. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

Competition Defied.

Messrs. McCord & Co., No. 131 Wood street, leaders in fashionable Hats, Caps, Furs, etc., defy competition in Furs. They have just received the largest and best selected stock of Furs in the city, consisting in part of Mink, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian, Squirrel, and domestic Furs, in every style.

OPEN CENTRE PAISLEY BORDERED SHAWLS.—Finest in the city, and very low in price, at J. M. Burchfield & Co., No. 87 Market street.

LADIES AND MISSES, do not fail to call and see our new fall and winter styles—beautiful, desirable and cheap, at Spence's fashionable Cloak and Mantilla Emporium, No. 73 Market street.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH POWDERS at Clark's Druggist, No. 103 Fifth street. Call and examine.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES just received at M. J. Spence's Fashionable Cloak and Mantilla Emporium, No. 73 Market street.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.—The best assortment of tailoring goods can be found at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street.

BY REFERENCE to our advertising columns, our readers will observe that John D. Bailey, auctioneer, will sell on Friday, November 15th, at 11½ o'clock A. M., two most desirable building lots, but a short distance from the city, on the Connellsville Railroad. One containing about ten acres at Hazlewood station, and one containing about three acres at Marion station. These localities cannot be surpassed, combining, as they do, all the beauties of the country with ease of access to the city.

NAVY BLUE TWILLED FLANNEL, cheap and splendid, at J. M. Burchfield & Co.'s, No. 87 Market street.

SELLING OFF AT COST.—A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 43 Fifth street. tf

(From the Eclectic and University Medical and Surgical Journal.)

ASTHMA.

By George H. Keyser, M. D.

The diseased condition to which the term asthma has been given, is usually looked upon as a disease embracing the lungs and pulmonary organs exclusively; and for the most part, the medical treatment is based upon that hypothesis. I do not know that in treating of this disease I shall add anything new to what has already been advanced by medical men, who have written learned and elaborate treatises upon the subject. What few suggestions I propose to make are based entirely on personal experience, and in very many instances have been successful in combating this distressing malady. The usual symptoms that usher in this disease are so well known as need to be barely alluded to. The dreadful and suffocating dyspnœa, loss of appetite, languor, drowsiness without the ability to sleep, eructations and flatulence, are indications to my mind of a terribly diseased state of the "*prima via*," which leaves very little room for the opinion that Asthma is a disease of the lungs at all. One thing is certain; the stomach and bowels, the liver and kidneys, and spinal marrow have each an important share in its production. And by giving due attention to these important organs, and restoring the functions proper to them, we can do a great deal towards the alleviation, and in many instances cure the disease entirely. I speak now of Asthma after the paroxysm, and a lingering chronic asthmatic condition remains. If I found a case of asthma, with the usual symptoms, with the chills, the lanquor, lassitude, anorexy and dyspnœa attending, I would give Tinct. of Lobelia alone, or combined with Tinct. of Colchicum, in appropriate doses, until relief was obtained; and then I would, during the interim, endeavor to improve the condition of the digestive system. If the paroxysm returned, I would go back to the Lobelia and Colchicum until again relieved, and then pursue the *tonic* and *alterative* treatment, with the view to restore the general health, and permanently cure the disease. * * * * * * * * I have known asthma complicated with neuralgia, in various parts of the body; but especially with that form of neuralgia, if it may be so termed, called "spinal irritation." Indeed, if most practitioners of medicine would give their attention to this subject, and press the fingers along the spinal column, they would find in many instances, considerable tenderness, in the lower cervical and upper dorsal vertebras in most cases of asthma. This matter of investigating the condition of the spinal cord has been too much overlooked by physicians, not only with regard to the disease now under consideration, but also with regard to many other diseases—for instance, dyspepsia, hepatitis, gastralgia, gastrodynia, and the various chronic ailments of the bowels. I have frequently known these diseases cured by some strong stimulating liniment or lotion, applied to the tender part of the spinal column. In conjunction with other remedies I have found such a course eminently successful.

* * * * * * * *

I am confident if the plan which I have indicated be followed, or some other based on the same foundation, there would be a far greater number of cures of a terribly distressing disease. I have known cases of asthma, when the person afflicted could not live comfortably in a certain stage of the atmosphere. I have in my mind, at the present time, several cases of this kind; some remove from the city to the country, and visa versa, in order to get relief, which of course is only temporary. If the general health and tone of all the functions be properly restored by some kind of treatment, as indicated in the remarks already made, these persons would be able to live in any climate which would be considered salubrious to others not having the disease.

—Since the above was written I have been led to believe, from knowledge since obtained and practical observation, that if there is any one disease, more than another, in which inhalations of vapor or fumigations are valuable, asthma is that disease. I have known it more than a hundred times relieve in an almost incredible short period of time, the violent and distressing condition attendant on an attack of the disease. I have rarely known such relief to be durable, unless the other important parts of our communication have been strictly attended to during the period of immunity or partial exemption from disease.

For many years I have regarded asthma as well as other affections, strictly of a pulmonary character, as having their origin in a broken down state of the system, arising in an impaired state of the digestive organs, which make what is taken into the stomach into blood, and if the eliminating organs which carry off the dross, especially the kidneys, whose impaired functions, a late and able writer has remarked, are fraught with much injury to human health.

DEAFNESS, HARD HEARING,

Discharges from the Ear, Polypus of the Ear, Catarrh, Ozena, Blind Eyes, Inflamed Eyes, Every Species of Sore Eyes and Ears, all Lung Diseases, Successfully Treated by Dr. Keyser, 120 Penn street. d*

ADDED SEVERAL books new to the immense stock at Pittock's. Harper's Bazar, No. 3, at Pittock's. Card Photos, the only assortment, at Pittock's. B. B., Headquarters, Pittock's, opposite Post Office. At 7½ P. M., the Cincinnati Commercial, at Pittock's. Initial paper, a new lot, at Pittock's. Stereoscopic views to be had only at Pittock's. "Stop Thief," see 129 Chimney Corner at Pittock's. New books, several new books this week at Pittock's. Base Ball Goods only at Pittocks'. Dime views only to be had at Pittock's. Wallets, a beautiful stock, just in at Pittocks. Drop in at the corner, Pittocks. Until eleven to night Pittock will be open to the public.

The Oregon Brewery Ales.

By common consent, the cream, stock and common ales, and the Porter, etc., manufactured by Messrs. Pier, Dannals & Co., of the Oregon Brewery, on Stevenson street, near Pennsylvania avenue, excel even the best imported ales, and are unquestionably becoming the popular beverages of the day. These ales cannot be surpassed—they possess the identical merit that every experienced ale drinker knows a good beverage of this kind must possess, and the demand for these ales, so extensive already, and still rapidly spreading, is indubitable proof that they are the standard wherever they have been introduced. We have only this to add:—if you want to satisfy your customers—furnish them with Messrs. Pier, Dannals & Co.'s ales.

The Cutter of the Age.

We dropped into the extensive tailoring establishment of W. H. McGee, No. 10 St. Clair street, a day or two ago, and found our friend Owen Byrne, who is known far and wide in this part of the country as one of the most skillful cutters of the day. And we were glad to learn that he is now permanently engaged by Mr. McGee, who has now availed himself of the services of "the right man in the right place," and secured for his customers the best cutter we ever knew in this city.

GREY AND SCARLET TWILLED FLANNELS—Splendid goods and cheap, at J. M. Burchfield & Co.'s, No. 87 Market street.

Catarrh, Deafness, Blindness,

And Diseases of the Throat and Chest, successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield st.

THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE and spacious grounds of Mr. Walker, on New Brighton road, comes under the hammer on Thursday next. Ten acres of the most beautifully cultivated land, a commodious house with every desirable auxiliary, including city gas, will then be submitted to the public. All details can be had at the office of Mr. Leggate, the auctioneer, at 159 Federal street.

Shall Nature be Sustained?

To give debilitating medicines to the weak is about as sensible as it would be to try to help a man to his feet by kicking him when he was down.

That sort of practice is going out of fashion. It has filled so many graveyards that people no longer believe in it.

If those who are not strong by nature expect to avoid the attacks of disease, they must endeavor to acquire the vigor necessary to resist it.

How is this to be done? Common sense suggests by the use of invigorating medicine.

The great object is to STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM WITHOUT EXCITING IT.

This object is accomplished by the judicious use of the most potent and genial of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Many valuable properties are combined in this preparation. It improves the appetite and renders digestion easy and perfect.

It gives steadiness to the nerves, induces a healthy, natural flow of bile; prevents constipation without unduly purging the bowels; gently stimulates the circulation, and by promoting a vigorous condition of the physical system, promotes, also, that cheerfulness which is the truest indication of a well-balanced condition of all the animal powers.

Summer leaves both the body and the mind more or less exhausted. Now is the time to recruit them, and thus forestall the malarious fevers and other complaints which prostrate so many thousands every fall.

DIED:

ASHBY—Friday, November 8th, at 12 noon, Mrs. ANNIE ASHBY, wife of Chas. Ashby, in the sixty-ninth year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Thos. J. Barbour, Oakland, on SUNDAY, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's office, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

[Philadelphia papers please copy].

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE,
THE SIMPLEST SEWING MACHINE,
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINE,
IS
WHEELER & WILSON'S.
SALESROOM, NO. 27 FIFTH STREET,

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,
AND DEALERS IN
Government Securities,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.
We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange
5-20 Bonds of 1867,
Interest in Gold at 6 per cent. from that date.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, November 8th, 1867.

There appears to be almost a general halt in the discount market. Many of the private bankers are refusing for want of means nearly everything in the shape of promissory notes. The banks can hardly take care of their depositors, and it would be folly to offer any other class of paper than what their customers make. We make no predictions as to the future. It is very manifest, however, that a coal boat rise in our rivers would not be long in bringing about an easier condition in money matters. Coal and oil are two heavy articles of trade which have and still are bearing ponderously on the shoulders of our capitalists, assisted as they are, by the means of our banks and bankers, to the most prudent extent.

—Government funds continue weak, and current quotations about the same as last report. McVay & Co.'s dispatches are as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	105⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	106¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865 January and July	107¼
10-40s	101⅛
December '64 Compounds	119⅜
June 7-30s	105⅜
July 7-30s	105⅜
Gold	139
5-20s, 1867	107⅜

The report received at noon by Messrs. James T. Brady & Co. does not differ from the above.

—The Railway market is reported as feverish. The *Times* says:

The fluctuations in prices are not so important as the indecisive and somewhat depressed nature of the speculative movement of the street. There was a considerable business done at the morning Boards in the New York and Western roads, and also in some of the miscellaneous shares, at about Tuesday's quotations, but later in the day the bearish interest in the market was predominant, and under some distrust in the force and skill of the Erie movement, which is supposed to control the general market, the other stocks were sold *short* with considerable freedom. It was noticed, however, that the Erie party came in as buyers whenever the price fell below 71 per cent. The current prices at noon to-day were as follows:

Michigan Southern	77¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	81⅝
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	96
Erie	71⅜
Chicago & Northwestern	47

—The following statement presents a comparison of the prices of the leading stocks at the first regular board yesterday and a month ago, without deducting for dividends:

	Oct. 5.	Nov. 6.	High.	Low.
New York Central	110	111¾	¾	—
Erie	65⅝	71⅛	5⅝	—
Reading	101⅝	96⅞	—	4⅝
Michigan Southern	80¾	76⅝	—	4
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	78⅜	81⅝	3	—
Northwestern	43¾	47⅛	3⅝	—
Do. preferred	66½	63	—	3½
Cleveland & Toledo	127½	102	—	25⅜
Rock Island	102¾	94⅜	—	8⅜
Fort Wayne	100	96⅝	—	3⅜
Milwaukee & St. Paul	43	38⅝	—	4⅜
Do. preferred	65½	59⅝	—	5⅝
Western Union Tel	35	30⅝	—	5⅜
Pacific Mail	140½	143⅞	3¼	—

—By comparing the figures of the public debt of the 1st instant with those of the 1st of October we find that the total debt has decreased $4,886,608, and that the amount of debt less cash in the Treasury has decreased $3,772,996. The amount of coin in the Treasury is $111,540,317, against $103,298,660 on the 1st of last month, showing an increase of $8,241,657. The currency in the Treasury now is $22,458,081 against $31,813,350 on the 1st of last month, showing a decrease of $9,355,269. The debt bearing coin interest has increased $32,915,850, and the debt bearing currency interest has decreased $34,306,040. The matured debt has increased $16,282 and the debt bearing no interest has decreased $3,511,700.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 9, 1867.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was not very active. The bottom of prices has evidently been reached for the present; holders were firmer in their views, and sales were made of the raw material at an advance of ⅛c per gallon; for instance, sales were made late on Thursday evening, for January, February and March, 1868, at 8⅞c. Oil for the same delivery was held at 9c; oil for first or second water and for all year, sellers' option, at 9c. The receipts of crude were 537 bbls. The entire sales of crude, not previously reported were 5,274 bbls, as follows: 3,000 bbls bulk, made late on Thursday evening, to be delivered the first three months in 1868, (1,000 per month,) at 8⅞c; sales 1,000 bbls bulk, sellers' option, all 1867, at 9c; sales 1,000 bbls bulk do, first or second water, at 9c; also, sales of 274 bbls blk, on the spot, at 10@10⅛c. New oil wells, struck within the past three days in the oil regions, will produce 730 barrels.

REFINED OIL.—The market was evidently firmer, and sales were made at higher prices than the previous day. The European news was more healthy. We have sales of 6,000 bbls standard white, Philadelphia, for all 1868 delivery, 500 bbls per month, at 30c ₩ gallon; also sales of 1,000 bbls standard white, Philadelphia, November, buyers' option, 29c, and 500 bbls. November, sellers' option, at 30c. These are certainly better figures than were current some days since.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

W H Byram	13	S W Wilson	50
Fisher Bro	138	G F Creery	38
D E Reighard	50	J M Reiter	29
W B Hays	60	W G McIlwain	6
Rogers & McKenna	94		
			537

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Montzheimer, Koehler & Co, 500 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Bruan & Wagner, 300 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
H Koehler & Co. 150 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philada.
Nat. Ref. & St. Co, 100 bbls ref to Emil Schalk, Philadelphia.
J Myers & Co. 50 bbls, refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsyth, Bro & Co, 289 bbls refined to P Wright & Son, Philadelphia.
Forsyth, Bro & Co, 150 bbls ref to Tack Bros & Co, Phila.
E Jageman & Co, 168 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Mackeown & Bro, 55 bbls ref. to W G Warden, Philadelphia.
S McMahon & Co, 56 bbls ref. to W P Logan & Bro Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Frew, 504 bbls ref., Phila.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Chas Ecky, 160 bbls crude in Eagle Line rotary cars to W P Wimmer, Phila.
Brooks, Ballentine & Co, 64 bbls ref to W G Warden, Phila.
H M Long & Co, 168 bbls ref to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Union Ref. & St. Co, 33 bbls ref. to W P Logan & Bro, Phila.
Bullum, Kehew & Co, 50 bbls ref. to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Oil City Oil Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, November 8, 1867.

The market for crude opened very dull at $2 70@2 75, delivered in Oil City. Under Eastern advices the market became excited and prices advanced to $3 10 at Oil City, and $2 75@2 90 sacked on Creek, closing firm but quiet. Weather warm and pleasant. L.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, November 7, 1867.

The markets generally continue languid and quite depressed. There is no great demand for any particular article of merchandise, and business seems confined entirely to supplying the immediate want of the city and local trade.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce per river and railroad, since our last, were as follows: Flour 905 bbls; apples 1,792 bbls; cheese 145 boxes; corn 1,088 sacks; wheat 1,422 sacks; barley 1,040 sacks; rye 225 sacks; oats 685 sacks, and butter 32 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

BRICK—The following are the prices for brick, delivered: Common run of kiln $10 50@11 00; paving $16, and pressed $35@40 ₩ thousand. On the track Apollo fire brick are quoted at $45, and Bolivar fire brick at $35 ₩ thousand.

ASHES—We note sales of 10 tons pearls at 13c, and 15 tons soda ash at 4½c ₩ lb.

LEAD—Sales reported of 400 pigs lead at 10½c ₩ lb.

LIME—We note sales of 100 bbls lime at $2 00 ₩ bbl.

APPLES—The receipts continue large and the market is rather dull. We note sales of 50 bbls at $2 5 @3 00; 1 car load at $3 00 ₩ bbl, and 300 bbls at $2 25@3 50 ₩ bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 10 kegs were made at 85 ₩ gall, and 20 kegs at 80c ₩ gall.

BUTTER—Sales of choice tub were readily made at 40c ₩ lb; 15 packages sold at 35c ₩ lb: and also sales reported of 1,000 lbs choice roll at 38@40c ₩ lb. The demand is greater than the supply.

EGGS—Sales reported of 10 bbls at 29c ₩ doz, and 17 bbls at 30c ₩ doz.

BACON—Trade moderate. We quote shoulders at 13½@13¾c; S. C. hams at 22½@23c, and rib sides at 16c ₩ lb.

LARD—We quote at 13¾c per lb.

LARD OIL—No. 1 lard oil is quoted at $1 10@1 12, and No. 2 at 85@88c per gallon.

BEANS—Sales reported of 15 bbls choice new beans at $3 75 ₩ bush.

CHEESE—Sales noted of 1,000 lbs Sweitzer at 20c, 18 boxes Goshen at 19c, 16 boxes Hamburg at 17c, and 18 boxes Factory at 18c ₩ lb.

CIDER—We have reported sales of 15 barrels cider, large iron hoops, including barrel, at $10 ₩ barrel, and 4 barrels Champagne Cider at $12 ₩ barrel, including barrel.

POTATOES—We note sales at the depot of 2 cars Peachblows at $1 ₩ bushel, and 50 barrels do at $2 87 ₩ barrel. Sales of 45 barrels choice Jersey Sweets, reported at $5 ₩ barrel, and 10 barrels at $4 50 ₩ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—Sales were made at $11 50, $13 00@14 00 ₩ barrel, as to quality.

HAY—We have reported sales, per country wagons, of 27 loads timothy hay at $20@25 00 ₩ ton. The demand is greater than the supply.

CHESTNUTS—We quote at $7 50@8 00 ₩ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—The receipts are not large but adequate to the demand at 9c ₩ lb for choice new apples and 14c ₩ lb for peaches, halved.

SEEDS—Cloverseed from first hands is quoted at $8, and from store at $8 50@8 75 ₩ bushel. Timothy seed from first hands $2 25, and from store $2 50@2 75 ₩ barrel. We quote flaxseed from store at $2 35 ₩ bushel.

BARLEY—Holders are asking for No. 1 spring and fall $1 35 ₩ bushel, but malsters are not disposed to give more than $1 25 for spring and $1 30 ₩ bushel for fall. We have a reported sale of 100 bushels fall and spring together at $1 38 ₩ bushel.

OATS—We have reported sales of 1,500 bush, to arrive, purchaser furnishing sacks, at 66c ₩ bush; 700 bush, from depot, at 67c, and 100 bush do, at 66c ₩ bush. From store prices range from 68@75c ₩ bush, according to quantity purchased.

CORN—We have reported sales of 2 cars No. 1 yellow shelled, in elevator, at $1 18 ₩ bush; 150 bush, from store, at the same figure; 1 car and 600 bush, new ear, at 90c ₩ bush.

RYE—Sales reported of 3 cars, to arrive, at $1 50 ₩ bush.

WHEAT—The receipts are light and on millers' account. We quote red winter at $2 55@2 65, and white wheat at $2 70@2 75 per bushel.

FLOUR—The market was active and prices firm, but without any material change. We quote choice winter at $12 25@12 50, choice spring at $10 75, and medium at $10 50 ₩ bbl. Rye flour is quoted at $8 75 ₩ bbl., and buckwheat flour in demand at $5 50 ₩ cwt. The City Mill prices are as follows:

	Barrels.	In Paper Sacks, ₩ bbl.	Retail, bbls.
St Louis	$13 10	$12 80	$13 75
City Mills	12 30	12 00	13 00

Retail, white wheat, in sacks, $3 40, and red wheat flour $3 20 @ sack.

FEED—At the mills the prices for shorts, ₩ hundred, wholesale, are $160, and middlings $2 50 ₩ hundred.

The Washington street mill prices are $1 30, wholesale, for corn meal ₩ bush; chop corn and oats, ₩ hundred, $2 50; chop corn, ₩ hundred, $2 50; corn bran, ₩ hundred, $1 50; barley shorts, ₩ hundred, $2 75, and barley flour, ₩ hundred, $4 25.

Sales reported of 1 car middlings at $2 30 ₩ hundred, and 1 do, at $2 37 ₩ hundred.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 9, 1867.

Pig Iron and Blooms.

In raw irons we have but little change to note. Under a fairly active demand, stocks of the better grades of leading forge irons are being steadily reduced, and for which descriptions prices are firmly maintained. The sales have been restricted from want of stock. Common and low grade descriptions are neglected, and to effect sales of which relatively low figures have to be accepted. For foundry irons the demand is moderate at unchanged rates. We quote the following sales for the week, viz:

Bituminous coal smelted from L. S. ore, 2,330 tons; charcoal, 300 tons; Anthracite Roman, 936 tons; total 3,566, against 2,087 tons for the week ending the 26th; increase the present week 1,479 tons; blooms sold this week 40 tons; last week 80; falling off 40 tons.

Bitumious Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore.

100 tons Open Grey Forge, at	$41 50—4 mos.
200 tons common grade close	38 75—6 mos.
100 tons Open Grey	40 00—cash.
100 tons medium	41 00—4 mos.
100 tons Open Grey	42 00—6 mos.
250 tons low grade	37 00—6 mos.
300 tons Open Grey, favorite brand, deliverable at furnace	39 00—60 dys.
500 tons Open Grey, favorite brands deliverable at furnace	40 00—4 mos.
50 tons Close Grey and mottled common from yard	37 50—4 mos.
120 tons Open Grey at fu nace	39 00—60 dys.
150 tons medium grade	40 00—4 mos.
300 tons Mahoning Valley	41 00—4 mos.
30 tons Mahoning Valley	40 50—4 mos.
30 tons Mahoning Valley	40 00—cash.

Charcoal.

50 tons close Juniata	$50 00—4 mos.
250 tons forge charcoal	48 00—5 mos.

Anthracite.

46 tons Red short	$37 50—5 mos.
60 tons Glamorgan	41 00—6 mos.
100 tons Common at furnace	36 00—cash.
300 tons Josephine No. 3	42 00—cash.
50 tons Grey forge	40 00—cash.
60 tons Grey forge	42 00—4 mos.
70 tons Grey forge	43 00—4 mos.
250 tons Forge pig	P. T.

Blooms.

30 tons Juniata No. 1	$97 50—60 days.
10 tons Juniata No. 1	95 00—cash.

Iron Bars and Nails.

There has been no noticeable improvement in the demand for iron and nails, since our last weekly report; neither has there been any falling off in orders—and we can report a fair trade doingbut, as yet far behind the anticipations of manufactures, or the usual transactions at this season of the year. Prices remain unchanged.

Hardware.

Trade has continued fair during the week. Prices remain unchanged and about the same as at this time last year.

Copper, Steel and Tin.

The demand for copper, steel and tin is rather slow, and we have no improvement to note in business from that reported last week. There has been no change in prices for some time past.

Glass.

Complaints of dullness are general, some works reporting hardly any orders received. Most manufacturers have on hand a very large stock, and unless a more active demand springs up at an early day—of which there appears at present no prospect—a great number of the works will likely cease operations. Glass can now be bought in this city at a discount of from 45 to 55 per cent. off the regular card rates, for cash as to quantity wanted.

Lumber.

Trade continues fair, from yard, at unchanged prices.

Miscellaneous.

In the leather, hide and oil markets there is a moderate trade doing at last quotations. Domestic and foreign fruits are as last quoted, with some noticeable improvement in business. In the cracker market a fair trade is reported by manufacturer Marvin at prices quoted for some weeks past. Other articles are reported dull in all branches of trade, and prices unchanged.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 9, 1867.

Another good week of business has passed, and our jobbers have been filling the pavement with boxes and bales, and with prints, at 12½c. Delaines 18c, dealers can fill up their stocks at a reasonable cost.

No special change to report and we quote as below, and congratulate dealers upon the fact, that the long looked for settling of values in many items of this business has been reached:

PRINTS.

Merrimac D	12½	American	12½
Merrimac W	15	Amoskeag	11½
Cocheco	12¾	Duchess B	12½
Pacific	12½	Mourning	12½
Garner's	12½	Allen's	12½
Sprague's	12½	James Saunders'	12½
Dunnell's	12½	Gloucester	12½
Manchester	12	W. W. Freeman & Co.	11½
Lowell	11½	Union	11½
Arnold's	11½	Wamsutta	10
Lancaster	12½	Columbia	11½
Richmond	12½		

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	15	Glasgow	15
Lancaster	16	Roanoke	13½

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Anchor	14	Park	12½
Eagle	14½	World Wide	10
Idaho	14	Manchester	11½
Graniteville	14	Patterson	12½
Ohio Valley	13	Lawrence F	15
Magnolia	12½	Laconia O	16
Chester	13½	Penn Mill 4-4	14½
Nonatcok	14½	Banner	14½
Juniati B, med	13½		

BLEACHED GOODS.

Lonsdale	22½	Blackstone D	16
Chapman Fine	20	Chester	12½
Newport	20	Lonsdale ½	12
Canonicus	20	Providence	12½
Chapman X	17	Worcester	10
Orleans	17		

DELAINES.

Manchester, new	18	F. & M. Cassimere	40
Pacific, new	18	D. & F. Cassimere	40
Hamilton	18	Jeans	20@37½
All Wool	40@50	Cotton yarn	40@45

GRAIN SACKS.

Penn Mill, seamless 2 bush bags	45
Penn Mill, seamless 2½ bush bags	55
Penn Mill, seamless 3 bush bags	62
Allegheny, seamless	98

HOPS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, November 8, 1867.

From correspondence we learn, that the hop market in New York State continues firm—where dealers are paying 60c to the growers. Those holding Wisconsin will not take less than 65c. The large dealers feel confident that in less than three months time it will be impossible to buy prime hops of any description, and are confident that there will undoubtedly be a great scarcity of choice hops next spring and summer. The market in the West is quiet, and some lots are offered low—where the parties are not able to carry the stock—and are compelled to sell in order to raise money. The rejected are now on the market, but they are not desirable at even the low prices. Other lots that have beed held back by the farmers for very high prices, are now partly offered in order to raise money to pay taxes, etc. The heavy purchasers are reported as pretty much gone home to take a rest after their toils to secure their stock of the choicest.

Hops in this market are firm, and we quote at 65@70c ₩ lb.

Flour and Grain in Chicago.

The following shows the amount of flour and grain in store in Chicago on Monday morning last:

FLOUR.		OATS.	
Flour, bbls	8,353	No. 1 oats, bush	160,338
Same time 1866	46,199	No. 2 oats	154,141
WHEAT.		Rejected oats	4,118
No. 1 spring, bush	134,856		
No. 2 spring	91,198	Total oats	318,597
No. 3 spring	121,208	Same time 1866	601,913
Rejected spring	29,192	RYE.	
No. 1 red	6,970	No. 1 rye, bush	44,980
No. 2 red	1,800	No. 2 rye	20,877
No. 3 red	4,641	Rejected rye	978
Rejected red	1,770		
		Total rye	66,830
Total wheat	991,725	Same time 1866	126,390
Same time 1866	647,600	BARLEY.	
CORN.		No. 1 barley, bush	....
No. 1 corn, bush	41,948	No. 2 barley	294,427
No. 2 corn	351,201	Rejected barley	55,096
Rejected corn	73,910		
		Total barley	359,533
Total corn	467,659	Same time 1866	300,774
Same time 1866	495,760		

The totals compare as follows:

	No. 4, 1867.	Oct. 28, 1867.	Nov. 4, 1866.
Flour bbls	8,353	17,525	46,199
Wheat, bush	991,725	1,171,642	647,900
Corn, bush	467,059	483,601	495,670
Oats, bush	318,597	652,046	601,913
Rye, bush	66,830	69,870	126,390
Barley, bush	457,533	377,970	300,774

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, November 8, 1867.

Weather rainy and cool.

FLOUR—Quiet at $7 75@10 00 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Quiet and firmer at $1 82@1 84 for No. 1; $1 73½@1 74½ for No. 2.

CORN—2@2½c higher, closing at $1 01@1 02 for No. 2 in store.

OATS—Steady, closing at 53½@53¾c.

RYE—Very dull at $1 25 for No. 1; $1 24 for No. 2.

BARLEY—3c higher, at $1 08@1 10 for No. 2; 90@92c for rejected.

PROVISIONS—Very dull; mess pork $20 00. Lard dull at 11½c on spot.

BEEF CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Active and steady at $5 50@5 95 for fair to good smooth.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 8—Flour unchanged and firm; family $11 00@11 25. Wheat dull but unchanged; No. 1 red winter $2 40; No. 2 spring $2 00; No. 1 $2 08. Corn unchanged. There is a good demand for barley; sales of 6,500 bushels at $1 50 for No. 1 fall. Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 16½c. Tobacco firm at full rates; sales 69 hhds and 34 cases. Whisky unchanged; nominally 35c in bond. Mess pork dull; no demand; held at $20 00. Bacon unchanged; limited demand at 12½c for shoulders, and 16½c for clear sides; round lots could be bought below these rates. No bulk meats in market; stock exhausted. Lard dull at 12c, with some sales at this rate. Butter unchanged; the warm weather is injuring the condition of that in rolls; fresh western reserve, 38@40c, and New York State, 45@46c. Eggs firm at 30c. Clover Seed dull at 12½@12¾c per lb. Timothy dull at $2 25@2 40. Flax dull at $3 00. Linseed Oil is in moderate demand at $1 00. Petroleum, 48@50c. Potatoes dull at $2 00@3 00 per bbl on arrival. Apples abundant at $2 00@3 75 per bbl. Groceries unchanged, with a moderate demand. Gold, 138½ buying. The money market continues close.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 8—Sales 67 hhds tobacco at $5 60@45 00 for lugs and fine leaf. Flour quiet; superfine $8 25. Wheat dull and lower at $2 40@2 45. Corn—new ear in bulk 60@70c; shelled, old in bulk, $1. Oats in bulk, 68@70c. Whisky in bond 35c. Cotton 16c. Mess pork $20. Bacon shoulders 13½c; clear sides 17¼c. Lard in tierces 12½c.

7-30 BONDS
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO
5-20 BONDS,
Or Bought at Highest Market Rates
ALSO,
Gold and Coupons,
Sterling and Continental Exchange,
For sale in sums to suit purchasers.
PH. R. MERTZ,
118 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 138⅜.

NEW YORK, November 8—P. M.

MONEY

Steady at 6@7 per cent. for call loans.

STERLING

Dull at 109½@109¾, gold, for first-class bills.

GOLD

Without decided change, opening at 138¾, advancing to 139⅛, and closing at 138⅜.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

A shade firmer. There were some moderate orders for shipments of old '81s at 112½, and '65s at 106¼; not much inquiry for '62s; sales at 108¼, and '64s 105⅛; new bonds sold at 107⅜, and 7-30s at 105⅜; 10-40s active at 101⅛@101⅜. Closing prices: Coupons 81, 112⅛@112½; do' 62, 108¼@108⅜; do '64, 105⅛@105¼; do '65, 106⅛@106⅜; do new, 107⅜@107⅝; 10-40s, 101⅜; 7-30s, 105⅜@105½.

STOCKS

Opened steady, improved during the day, the advance subsequently lost, and closed lower. Erie scarce and deliveries irregular. Canton, 41½; Cumberland, 23@25; Well's Express, 48¼; American, 66; Adams, 68; United States, 67½; Merchants' Union, 29; Quicksilver, 18@18½; Mariposa, 8@8⅜; Pacific Mail, 140¾@140⅞; Atlantic Mail 116@116½; New York Central, 111⅝@111⅞; Erie, 72⅛@72¼; Hudson, 125½@126; Reading, 96@96⅛; Ohio Certificates, 24@24⅛; St. Paul, 40⅜; preferred, 61½; Michigan Central, 108@108½; Michigan Southern, 78¾@79; Illinois Central, 125¾@126½; Pittsburgh, 81⅞@82; Toledo, 101⅞@102; Rock Island, 95⅛@95¼; Northwestern, 47⅞@47⅞; preferred, 63⅞@63¾; Fort Wayne, 96⅛@96⅜; Missouri 6s, 94⅞; old Tennessee, 66.

MINING SHARES

Opened lower and closed higher and more active. Gregory, $3 85; Eldorado, $1 60; Smith & Parmelee, $3 60@3 75; Rocky Mountain, 31c; Quartz Hill, $1 16; Corydon, 50c.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $4,756,402; payments, $4,516,534; balance, $105,117,098.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 8.—Cotton firmer and more active; sales of 3,800 bales at 19c for middling uplands. Flour—Receipts 22,070 barrels; quiet and without decided change; sales 9,800 barrels at $8 60@10 for superfine State and Western; $9 60@10 40 for extra State; $9 30@12 90 for extra western, $9 65@@13 for do round hoop Ohio; $10@11 for St. Louis, closing heavy. California flour—Sales 250 sacks at $11 50@13 75. Rye flour quiet at $7 50@9 15. Whisky dull and unchanged; sales of 30 barrels at 30c in bond. Receipts of Wheat 162,039 bushels; less active and a shade easier; sales 72,000 bush at $2 16 for No. 3 spring; $2 20@2 21 for No. 2 do; $2 22@2 24 for No. 1; do; $2 40@2 41 62½ offered; $1 65 asked for Western; sales 8,500 bush state, part at $1 65, remainder on private terms. Barley quiet and firm; sales 29,500 bush at $1 42½ for State; $1 55@1 60 for Canada West. Malt unchanged; sales 4,500 bush at $1 70. Receipts of corn 37,644 bush; 2@3c better, with an active speculative demand; sales 148 000 bush at $1 34@1 37 for mixed western; $1 39@1 40 for white Western, closing at the outside prices. Receipts of oats 193,305 bush; oats dull and declining; sales 58,000 bush at 77@77½c for Western closing at the latter price. Rice quiet at 9½@10½c for Carolina. Coffee quiet; sales 600 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar in fair request; sales 1,000 hhds Cuba at 11½@12½c. Molasses firm; sales 85 hhds Cuba at 47 @ 53c. Hops quiet at 35@65c. Petroleum in fair request at 12¼@13c for crude, and 28@28½c for refined bonded. Pork opened heavy and closed firm; sales 3,750 bbls at $20 8@21 12 for mess, closing at $21 00 regular; $19 50@20 00 for prime. Beef heavy; sales 416 bbls at previous prices. Beef hams dull. Bacon dull; sales 25 boxes Cumberland cut at 12¼c; 75 boxes ong clear at 13¼c; 30 boxes Cumberland cut for November and December at 10¼@11¼c. Cut meats heavy; sales 140 packages at 9 @10c for shoulders, and 12@13c for hams. Lard heavy; sales 400 bbls at 12½@13¼c; small lots at 13¼c. Butter in good demand at 20@42c for State. Cheese heavy at 11@15c. Freights to Liverpool firmer; 55,000 bushels corn and wheat at 9d per sail, and 16d per steamer.

LATEST.—Flour closed quiet and a shade easier on medium and low grades. Wheat steady at $2 19@2 20½ for No. 2 spring. Rye quiet and firm at $1 62½@1 65 for western. Corn firm at $1 36@1 39 for good to prime mixed western. Pork dull and heavy; sales 750 bbls mess at $20 90@21 00, cash and regular. Beef in moderate demand at steady prices. Cut meats heavy and declining. Bacon rather more doing at prices in favor of buyers. Lard moderately active at 13@13½c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged for city made; country brands dull and heavy; range $11@11 50 for XX spring; $11@13 00 for XX red winter; $12 50@14 50 for XX and XXX white. Wheat dull and heavy for winter; spring in moderate demand at $2 06 for No. 1 Milwaukee; No. 1 red winter held at $2 45@2 50; No. 2 at $2 38. Corn quiet and unchanged at $1 09 for old No. 1 shelled; 87c for new shelled. Oats firm and in good request at 60c for No. 1 State from store; liberal sales. Rye quiet and nominal at $1 40@1 45 for No. 1 State and Western from store. Barley nominal at $1 30@1 35 for No. 1. Petroleum dull and heavy; standard white in bond held at 24@25c; do free 44@45c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, November 8.—Flour dull at $10 50@13 00 for Western white. Wheat in fair inquiry but lower; sales 15,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee club at $2 00@2 01; 2,000 do No. 2 at $1 94@1 95; 15,000 do Sheboygan and Manitowoc at $2 02½. Corn firmer; opened dull and higher, but closed with a good demand and higher; sales 14,000 bushels Western, by sample, at $1 10; 8,000 do No. 2 do at $1 11; this afternoon 16,000 at $1 10½, and 8,000 do at $1 13. Oats dull and advanced 1c; sales 26,000 bushels Western at 65c. Rye—Sales 2,000 bushels Canada at $1 46; 1,000 do Western at $1 40. Barley—Sales 3,000 bushels Canada at $1 30@1 35. Other articles unchanged.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 8.—Cotton in active demand and firmer; sales 3,000 bales; sales of the week, 10,550 bales, middling Orleans, 18½c; receipts to-day, 7,037 bales; receipts of the week, 15,062 bales; exports to day, 164 bales; exports of the week, 18 582 bales; stock, 101,000 bales on ship board, 41,097 bales. Sugar—Louisiana fairly fair, 14¼c; prime, 15½c; supply light. Cuba Sugar more plenty; No. 13, 13c. Molasses—Louisiana sells as soon as landed; fair to choice, 80@85c; Muscovado, 50c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, November 8.—Cotton quiet but steady at 16@16½c; week's receipts, 20,952 bales; exports, 9,849 bales; stock, 7,816 bales. Corn dull at $1 15@1 18, as to the whose range. Oats dull at 75@80c. Hay dull at $25@30. Bacon dull and heavy; clear sides at 18@18½c. Other markets unchanged and business very dull.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 8.—The weather is very fine, and a fair inquiry prevails for staple cottons at prices showing no material change, but the market generally for woolens and many other classes of goods continues dull and depressed. Silks are in limited demand at a reduction of say 5@10 per cent.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8.—Petroleum unsettled; crude 18c; refined 29c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat very dull; red $2 75@2 80. Rye $1 65@1 70. Corn declined; mixed Western $1 35. Oats 67@70c. Groceries and provisions unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 8.—Flour dull and drooping; city XX $9 25@9 75; country do $8 62@9 00; XX $8@8 50. Wheat quiet at $1 81½ for No. 1; $1 75 for No. 2. Oats quiet at 55c for No. 1; 54c for No. 2. Corn quiet at $1 07@1 08 for No. 1.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 8.—Flour quiet; sales of extra for shipment at $12 00. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn dull; mixed western $1 30. Oats firm at 71@73c. Rye dull at $1 45@1 50. Provisions nominal.

Havana Market.

HAVANA, November 8.—Sugar firmer; No. 12, 8¾ reals.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Nimick & Co 10 cars pig iron; Bryan & Caughey, 2 do do; J Moorhead, 1 do do; Nanz & Hanrather, 1 car lumber; J G Hussey, 6 bbls flour; Beckham & Long, 21 bdls paper; Lippincott & Co, 10 do hatchets; S P Shriver & Co, 1 do butter; S Camp, 5 bbls potatoes; J S Dilworth & Co, 1 box soda; B L Fahnestock & Co, 5 do boiled oil, 10 bxs drugs; F W C Fields, 4 bbls glue scraps, 4 do hair; Spang, Chalfant & Co, 7 pkgs scrap iron; H Rea Jr, 13 bbls eggs, 5 kegs lard, 9 bbls apples, 11 oil bbls; T C Jenkins, 17 bxs cheese; W Crock, 2 cars staves; C Schultz, 1 do steel; J L McBride, 1 do cabbage; Graff, Bennett & Co, 1 do fire clay; J Dunlap, 1 bx, 1 copper kettle; A W Shafer, 1 bbl potatoes; J D Dravo, 1 sk coffee; L Kink, 1 bx trees; Weldon & Kelly, 9 cistern pumps; T Hare & Bro, 1 bx hardware; Davis & Phillips, 1 do do; Farrer & H, 2 do glassware; James Glenn, 130 sks oats, 32 do rye, 10 do timothy seed; Robinson, Rea & Co, 7 bxs machinery, 1 shaft; Watt & Wilson, 100 bbls flour; T Maloney, 1 lot scrap iron; L H Voigt & Co, 8 bbls cider, 2 half do, 3 kegs apple butter; Keil & Ritchart, 2 bbls cider, 2 kegs butter, 6 do lard, 80 bbls flour; G Meyer, 25 bbls cider; J Jones, 3 bbls scrap iron; H Riddle, 25 do apples, 2 do butter; Schomaker & Lang, 100 do flour; A Woods, 84 sks shelled corn, 50 do rye; J Zeigler, 31 do ear corn, 37 do shelled corn, 27 do oats, 6 do rye; Markle, Dickson & Co, 4 do rags; Pennsylvania Salt Mfg Co, 6 carboys.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 3 cars pig iron; W W Rigdon & Co, 32,000 feet lumber; Union Planing Mill, 2,000 do do; T M Howe, 3 masses copper, 28 bbls do; Wayne Iron and Steel Co, 1 car Canaster; Bryan & Caughey, 1 do L Sore; W H Sheenberger & Blair, 2 do do; W A Clemens, 58 bbls potatoes, 26 do apples; A Woods, 72 sks rye; W H Stringer & Co, 1 car corn; Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co, 1 do clay; Wallace & Haney, 1 bbl cider.

Pitts. Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

Beymer & Baumer, 2 bbls lead dross; D D Brecht & Bro, 1 bx medicine; E F Weddle, 2 cases tobacco; E H Myers & Co, 1 bbls meat, 10 tcs lard; J Lippincott, 10 do do; J H Parker, 10 do do; M De Langer, 37 bbls green hides; E Wormser, 7 hhds tobacco; Beckham & Long, 2 washing machines; A H Childs & Co, 28 bales cotton; I Dickey & Co, 37 sks peanuts; G N Hoffstott, 83 green hides, 6 rolls leather; T H Nevin & Co, 1 do fire clay, 12 do barytes; S Fahnestock, 2 bbls tress hoops; B L Fahnestock & Co, 4 bbls castor oil; J Fleming, 2 do crude do; J Klosson, 1 car apples, 1 do lime; Isaac Craig, 27 do apples; J S Dilworth & Co, 1 do sugar; W Johnson & Co, 28 do apples; Hare's Hotel, 8 do do; J S Newmyer & Co, 4 kegs lard; W F C Fields, 28 sks hair; Graff & Reiter, 4 bbls eggs; W H Graff, 4 do do; McHenry & Hood 63 sks barley, 3 do corn; Fraunheim, Miller & Co, 69 do barley; L H Voigt & Co, 2 half bbls butter, 129 do apples, 9 do cider, 3 do vinegar; J Lautner, 4 boxes tools; J Woodwell & Co, 5 do do; A & D H Chambers, 4 do glass; Gilmore, Straub & Co, 1 car barley; H Schmidt, 17 sacks corn; F Schidriks, 45 do do; Paper Mfg Co, 27 bdls paper; C C Mellor, 1 portable organ; Meanor & Harper, 71 sks oats, 184 do barley, 34 do potatoes; J Jones, 16 pkgs scrap iron; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 13 sks corn; F Gerst, 18 sacks barley; Goe Laing & Co, 55 do oats; Considine & Kelly, 1 lot scrap iron; W J Meek, 397 bush corn.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Martin, Brickell & Co, 100 bars and 50 bdls iron, 100 kgs nails; Jas Gallagher, 150 bbls crude oil; Brewer, Burke & Co, 180 do do; Bryan & Caughey, 2 cars pig iron; Johnson, Taylor & Co, 1 car fire brick; J Kirkpatrick, Bro & Co, 60 bbls salt; J Moorhead, 1 car pig metal; Monongahela House, 7 pkgs marketing; P Hilbrum, 3 bxs mdse, 2 coops chickens; W J Meek, 11 sks rye; M McElwain, 3 bbls eggs, 6 boxes butter, 1 sk chesnuts; Mrs Ellen Cady, 3 bbls eggs, 2 do potatoes, 1 bx mdse; W Semple, 1 do do; F Sellers & Co, 1 hhd sundries, 5 oil bbls; Head & Metzgar, 1 sk coffee; Geo Groves, 11s sheep pelts; Kell & Ritchart, 17 sks rye, 50 do barley; G Lindenberger, 4 rolls leather; W M Gormley, 21 bbls salt; Harrison & Bro, 1 car stone; Various owners, 6 do marketing.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

D R Ecker, 35 bbls cement; A & D H Chambers, 1 car sand; Knox, Klimm & Co, 1 do do; Page, Zeliers & Duff, 1 do do; Milling & Estep, 2 do do; Michaels, A & Co, 33 bxs glass; Bissell & Co, 3 pkgs scrap iron; J Sorg, 1½ bbls eggs, 1 sk walnuts, 1 bx, 2 bbls butter, 1 sk bacon; N Potter, 10 bbls apples; S M Young 1 bx mdse; B & T & Co, 6 sacks oats, 50 telegraph poles; Knox & Orr, 20 kegs nails; Newcomer, Goe & Co, 6 sks meal, 11 do corn, 1 bx apples; W Shaw, 20 pkgs produce; A F Stevenson, 90 sks wheat; Bailey, Farrell & Co, 11 pigs lead pipe, 1 bbl, 1 bx do; John Thomas, 3 bxs leather; Markle, Dickson & Co, 92 bdls printing paper; Smith, Johnson & Colvin, 1 box cheese.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Parkersburg.

PER STEAMER LENI LEOTI.—J B Wilson, 1 horse; Fleming Bros, 1 shaft and crank; Mr Culvert, 1 lot household goods; Pitts Fruit House, 70 bbls apples; L H Voigt & Co, 77 do do, 30 do potatoes; H Riddle, 130 do apples, 3 do cider; A W D Kraft, 2 do potatoes, 120 do apples, 1 box fruit, 1 jar apple butter, 1 jug cider, 1 box eggs; W J Steel & Bro, 16 bbls apples; J Daum, 200 new oil bbls; C V McDonald, 324 bbls apples, 80 do potatoes; Fetzer & Armstrong, 10 do apples, 5 do beans, 4 do dried apples, 4 do vinegar, 15 sks meal; Capt J H Hamilton, 1 hd cattle; Head & Metzgar, 6 bbls beans, 2 do molasses; W P Logan, 299 oil bbls, C A Warmcastle, 45 do do; Jno Daub, 2 bbls cigars; S Dyer, 1 box do; R P Getty, 1 bbl do; Spencer McKay, 20 empty ale bbls, 4 hf do; H Schmidt & Co, 3 bbls bottles; Owner, 21 cavils; Owner, 50 empty kgs; H Gallagher, 1 skiff, 2 oars.

Brownsv. and Geneva U. S. Mail Line.

Reymer & Bro, 5 bbls apples; Little, Baird & Patton, 1 hf doz churns; Jos Gallagher, 76 bbls apples; J Seyward, 4 bxs butter, 2 do chickens, 1 bx and 1 bbl eggs; J L Moorhouse, 51 sks wool, 2 bbls crab cider; Tim Ryan, 4 bxs poultry, 5 geese, 3 dozen chickens; Evans, Drilas & Gilmore, 2 bbls tar; McHenry & Hood, 48 sks corn; E Mitchamer, 14 head hogs; B Wilder, 3 tubs, poultry, 1 calf; H W Beaumont, 9 bbls whisky.

Pitts Brownv. and Geneva People's Line.

Page, Zellers & Duff, 100 beech blocks; W Maple, 48 bbls g c oil; Mistrezat, 114 head hogs; M Hass, 9 pcs old rope; S M Wickersham, 6 tons pig metal; H Storm, 2 bxs butter, 2 do eggs, 1 kg lard; H Aufterhide, 1 bx butter, 1 do eggs; Jno Normer, 34 bbls apples; A Bradley & Co, 6 grates; Wm G Bane, 1 box mdse; Camp & Frazer, 88 bbls apples; E N Stevens, 30 do cider, 4 sks wool, 1 bx butter; J Stoff, 5 barrels flour; J I House, 15 do do; Gregg, 1 bbl skins.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 8.—The river is falling, with three feet four inches in the canal. Weather cloudy.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

Arrived.

Fayette	Donaldson	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
E. Bennett	Cox	Brownsville.
Elector	Phillips	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Departed.

Fayette	Donaldson	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
Chieftain	Hendrickson	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Elisha Bennett	Cox	Brownsville.
Leni Leoti	Hamilton	Parkersburg.

THE RIVER AND MATTERS ALONG THE WHARF.—The pier marks last evening indicated scant three feet; although there is more in the channel, three feet, the bridge marks call for. The Leni Leoti arrived, and departed with a fair trip. The new steamer Rapidan No. 2, Captain Donnelly is announced for Cincinnati and Tennessee River on Monday. She is very light draught and will go through without detention.

THE steamer Glasgow, Captain Johnson, will make a trip in the Parkersburg trade.

THE steamer Emma Graham has resumed her trade between Parkersburg and Gallipolis.

THE steamer Yorktown is loading at St. Louis for the Ohio river.

NASHVILLE, November 6.—The river is lower than for many years. Only ten inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather clear and cool.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., November 6.—River five feet six inches and on a stand. The Emma Graham and Veteran passed down.

THE little side-wheel steamer Ben. McCullough has been sold at St. Louis to parties who will take her South and run her in some of the bayou tributaries.

THE owners of the Mollie Gratz are about purchasing a side wheel boat for the Louisville and Madison trade. The Mollie will run in the Madison and Kentucky river trade.

THE tow-boat Mary Davage and model barges, in charge of Captain Hugh Campbell, is announced for Cincinnati and St. Louis. Parties who have freight to ship would do well to bear this in mind.

MEMPHIS, November 6.—Weather moderating with frost last night, and cloudy this evening. Down—Cornelia and T. M. McGill, from St. Louis; H. M. Childs, from Cincinnati. Up—Paragon. Arkansas and White rivers improving.

LOUISVILLE.—Boats in Port—City Wharf—Belle Lee, Governor Allen, Early Bird, Argonaut, Neville, Atlantic, Falls City. Portland—Morning Star, Empire, J. P. Webb Tarascon, Shippingport—B. L. Hodge, Indiana, Richmond, St. Charles and Liberty (all laid up.)

CAPT. LEW. SHALLCROSS has gone to White river to look after the sunk cargo of the Commercial, insured for $50,000 in Louisville offices. It will be remembered that a few days since the Commercial picked up a snag which damaged the hull, but to what extent it is not known.

THE new Parkersburg packet J. N. McCullough, Captain G. D. Moore, leaves Wheeling this afternoon, at 5 P. M., for Cincinnati and way points. Parties here that take the 2 P. M. train for Wheeling will be in time. This is a splendid opportunity for persons going that way. We take pleasure in recommending boat and officers.

ST. PAUL.—A fair amount of business was done upon the levee yesterday.

The boats all had full loads of passengers and freight both ways.

The river is so low that the Damsel makes daily trips to Prescott to connect with some of the larger boats on the Lacrosse and Dunleith line.—*Press.*

EVANSVILLE, IND., November 6.—The weather has been clear and pleasant, but is now growing cloudy and cool, with fair prospects of rain. Port list—Linton and Luella, to Cairo; Chattanooga, from Cairo; Alpha, Cairo to Louisville; Ida Rees, Memphis to Cincinnati. The packets take out good trips. The Ida Rees passed up late last night, and the Alpha this morning. River stationary.

ANOTHER BOAT RACE.—We learn that the Ed. Wilder, the winner of the boat race on Monday, has been challenged to run a race with the Charles Kreamer for $200 a side, which challenge has been accepted. The race will come off next Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the boats starting from the ferry landing at Jeffersonville, going one mile up the river and returning.—*Louisville Democrat.*

MOBILE.—The *Times*, of the 3d, says: Agents of the New Orleans steamers running to the Atlantic cities, are offering to take cotton from here to any of those ports via the Crescent City, at very low rates; as low as ½@1c ₩ lb, we have been told. We should think those rates would knock the Savannah business from Selma and the interior into a cocked hat. Died on the 2d inst, in Mobile, of yellow fever, Captain J. W. Jordan.

THE Memphis *Appeal* says the Louisville and White River packet Ida Rees will no doubt make a clean sweep of the balance yet on hand of the $25,000 guaranteed by Louisville merchants to her line of packets. The Ida struck a log near Duvall's Bluff, and we learn she broke thirty-four timbers. This same obstruction killed the steamer Return not many months ago, and at various times has been the cause of disaster to steamers.

POMEROY, O, November 6.—There is five feet of water in the channel between here and Cincinnati, and the river rising slowly. The Harry Dean came down this afternoon from Marietta, for Cincinnati, with a good load of freight. No boats passed up. The Emma Graham has resumed her trade between Parkersburg and Gallipolis. The Sam Parker, with a tow of barges, arrived from Cincinnati last evening. The Condor will depart in the morning with a tow of coal. Weather clear and cool.

CAIRO, November 6.—The Paducah packet brought 20 tons sundries for below. The Ollie Sullivan brought 120 bbls flour and meal, 20 coops poultry, 100 pkgs sundries, for below. The Fannie Brandeis was light. The North Alabama, St. Louis for Tennessee river, made a moderate trip. The Ned Tracy, Memphis to St. Louis, has 400 bales of Eastern cotton. The Belle Memphis has 300 bales cotton. The Cumberland starts in the Cairo and Memphis trade tomorrow. The river rose half an inch to-day. Weather cloudy. Mercury at 60.

NASHVILLE.—The *Times*, of Tuesday, says: Capt. Ben. F. Eagan met with an ugly accident on Sunday night last at his residence in Edgefield. During the rain and wind storm, about 3 o'clock, he went up stairs to close the windows, and when he was about to return to the lower floor a great gust of wind extinguished a coal oil lamp which he held in his hand, and, left in the dark, he attempted to make his way down stairs, when he made a misstep and fell to the bottom. He received an ugly gash over the eye, a cut back of the ear and several bruises on his person, besides cutting his hand from the lamp chimney.

LOUISVILLE, November 6.—The river is stationary. The late rise was 22 inches. It is clear and pleasant. Big frost.

The Palestine left for Henderson; Peerless, for Arkansas river. The Indiana postponed her trip to New Orleans on account of low water. The Ida Rees is still due. The Plain City and Empire leave for Memphis to-morrow afternoon. The Great Republic and Robert E. Lee leave Cairo for New Orleans on Saturday. The Alpha is due from Cairo. The Legal Tender and Early Bird leave for New Orleans on Saturday.

OMAHA, November 5.—The steamer Gallatin arrived yesterday with a large amount of treasure and passengers. She left the Imperial and Zephyr at Round Butte, above Milk river, in a jeopardized condition. Each had three hundred passengers, with no food but wild game. They will have to winter there. The passengers will come down in Mackinaws. One man was scalped while out hunting. The Amaranth, Lady Grace, Benton and Deer Lodge are near the mouth of the Morean.

A mountain boat—unable to ascertain her name—arrived and landed on the Iowa shore yesterday. She got badly damaged coming down. Her passengers deserted her up the river, choosing a more expeditious route.

DUBUQUE.—Business on the levee is driving. Huge piles of incoming and outgoing freight line the levee for a quarter of a mile, with innumerable teams adding and subtracting their mites.

The Muscatine passed up last night and left a large lot of freight, including 1,330 barrels of apples. The Imperial arrived with 3,000 bushels wheat for Dunleith.

The Pembina passed up and left a large amount of general merchandise. She took three cars of oats up river.

Freights to St. Louis are now thirty-five cents per one hundred pounds, and seventy cents per barrel for flour, with more offering than can be carried. Oats are carried to St. Paul for seven cents per bushel.—*Times*, 2d.

NEW ORLEANS.—The *Times*, of the 3d, says:—We are having delightful weather for the past few days. Yesterday was a lovely day, and the citizens of the Crescent City were out in thousands to enjoy it. It was All Saints' Day and the numerous cemeteries were thronged during the greater part of the day by thousands paying tribute to the last resting places of their departed friends. It is a beautiful custom, and it is honored by thousands of the people of the Crescent City at each recurrence of the 1st of November—All Saints' Day. There was but little business transacted on the levee yesterday. As the 1st of November is generally recognized in New Orleans as a holiday, there was but little freight being shipped or received, and the levee had the appearance as if it were Sunday. Business is almost at a stand still. Arrivals—Cottle, from Lower Coast; Tom Powell, from Lockport, and Magnolia, from Vicksburg. Departures—Aloe, for Lower Coast; Iberville and Wild Wagoner, for Bayou Sara, and Hetty Gilmore for Lockport. The Ouachita River is so low that boats can not ascend higher than Harrisonburg, now the nearest shipping and receiving point.

CINCINNATI.—The *Enquirer* has the following:

It is rumored that Captain John Anawalt, of the Wild Duck, and Captain John Booth, of the J. W. Garrett, will form a barge line to New Orleans, the intention being to have a boat or two leave every week.

The committee to whom was referred the proposed new law by the Convention of Steamboatmen here, have awarded the work of printing it, and it is now in the hands of the printers. The bill and the proceedings of the Convention will make a pamphlet of about seventy pages.

We understand the Big Sandy Packet Company have decided to place the St. James in one of the Lower Mississippi trades the coming season. The Ohio No. 3 will take her place in the Big Sandy line.

The Robert Moore was chartered by the Big Sandy Packet Company yesterday, and left for Pomeroy. It was not deemed advisable to send the Fleetwood out.

There was a fair show of activity on the wharf yesterday, but freights are by no means plenty. Heavy freights are decidedly scarce. The shipments of furniture for New Orleans are considerable. There was one departure for New Orleans and one for Arkansas River.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Business was moderately fair along the levee yesterday, yet freights are not offering freely for any point, while the river is receding, and from present indications, will soon be too low again to permit medium sized steamers to navigate with ease. The recent rise, we fear, will not make over four feet in the Lower Ohio. Owing to the prospects of low water and difficulty in getting out of the river, Captain Kiniston yesterday concluded to reship the Melnotte's cargo for St. Louis on the Lawrence.

Messrs. Jesse Burdsal and W. H. Murphy, former clerks of the Argosy, have changed their base, and are now connected with the well-known pork-packing house of Lewis Jacob, Jr.

The Robert Moore, in charge of Captain C. M. Holloway, went out in the Fleetwood's place last evening, the latter having laid up, owing to low water.

Captain Charles A. Dravo, also returned from St. Louis yesterday.

Mr. W. A. Adams yesterday purchased the Mollie Norton, at Marshal's sale, for $4,100.

Captain Andy Robinson, Jr., will remain with the boat stores, firm of Cullen, Cunningham & Co. The card of the new house appears in another column.

The sternwheel steamer Amelia Poe, for some time past running in the Missouri river, sunk on Tuesday six miles below Herman. Her stern lies in nine feet water. The water is on her main deck at the forward hatch.

The Underwriter, from St. Louis, goes to the wreck. She is insured in Cincinnati offices: Boatmen's, Eureka, Magnolia, Central, Union and Citizens, for $16,000. It is thought she can be raised. Her bow is laying on a bar. She was owned by Capt. Thomas Poe, J. Q. Parr, George Hughes and others, whose interests were insured separately.

BANKERS.
N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections Made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
UNITED STATES SECURITIES. eod

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.
The next Term will commence NOVEMBER 13th. All the regular Collegiate, Scientific, Preparator Classical and English Studies are taught by Eleven Professors. Students in
BOOKKEEPING,
MINING AND
ENGINEERING,
And ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, will receive especial attention. eod

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
No. 98 Fourth Street,
Publishers of OSGOOD'S READERS, DEAN'S ARITHMETIC, BURT'S GRAMMAR AND COWLEY'S COPY BOOKS. Also, manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand. eod

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bar, Tank and Sheet Iron,
HAMMERED
RAILROAD AXLES,
Gas Pipe,
FOR CONVEYING STEAM, WATER AND GAS. ALSO,
OIL WELL TUBING.
WAREHOUSE,
98 WATER AND 132 FIRST STS.,
4p PITTSBURGH.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River.
1867 MONONGAHELA RIVER 1867
PITTSBURGH,
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA MAIL LINE.
PACKET COMPANY,
Will run four elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets
ELISHA BENNETT.........M. A. COX.
FAYETTE.........CAPT. P. DONALDSON.
GALLATIN.........CAPT. A. S. CARLISLE.
FRANKLIN.........CAPT. S. W. CARMACK.
TELEGRAPH.........CAPT. D. BOUGHER.
To all Points on the Monongahela River, Leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
No Commission on Eastern Freights.
J. L. MOORHOUSE,
AGENT, PITTSBURGH
LEVI COLVIN, Brownsville

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.
PEOPLE'S LINE.
1867. 1867.
The new and elegant side wheel Passenger Packets
CHIEFTAIN....CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKSON,
ELECTOR.....CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY AT 5 P. M.
Wharfboat foot of Grant street.
No Commission on Eastern Freight.
WM. G. BANE, AGENT

Marietta and Parkersburg.
PITTSBURGH, WHEELING
Marietta and Parkersburg Line.
1867. 1867.
Leave Company's Wharfboat, foot of Wood street, Daily at 12 M.
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
J. N. M'CULLOUGH.....GEO. D. MOORE, Master.
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
LENI LEOTI.........J. HAMILTON, Master.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
GREY EAGLE.........C. L. BRENNAN, Master.
Freight will be received at all hours by
tf JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

Muskingum River Packet Line,
For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.
Leaves Pittsburgh Every TUESDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville Every FRIDAY—8 A. M.
The new and splendid passenger steamer JULIA No. 2, Captain WM. COULSON, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

Pittsburgh and Portsmouth.
For Portsmouth.
The ROBERT MOORE will resume her regular trips in the Portsmouth and Pittsburgh trade as soon as the water will permit. Shippers can rely on this announcement.
W. H. KERR, Master.

Tennessee River.
For Cincinnati, Louisville and Tennessee River.
MONDAY—11TH INST.
The steamer RAPIDAN No 2, Capt. DONNELLY, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
JOHN FLACK, Agents.

St. Louis.
For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
THIS DAY, November 9—4 P. M.
The first-class towboat MARY DAVAGE and BARGES, HUGH CAMPBELL, commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight apply on board, at the foot of Market street.
C. BARNES, Agent.

St. Louis Advertisement.
1867. 1867.
NORTHERN LINE
FROM
ST. LOUIS TO ST. PAUL.
One of these elegant Steamers leaves St. Louis daily for St. Paul and all intermediate points on the Upper Mississippi River. Through receipts for freight and Passengers given by Pittsburgh Line Boats, connecting with Northern Line at St. Louis thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates.
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
JOHN FLACK, Agents, or to
R. C. GRAY.

HARRY ROSE..........STANT. J. BATCHELOR.
ROSE & BATCHELOR,
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
AND
CONTRACTING AGENTS,
For Vicksburg & Meridian and Meridian & Selma Railroads. Office, No. 8 WEST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

TO STEAMBOATMEN.
WE ARE FURNISHING LUMP COAL,
Of the best quality to Steamboats, at 5 cents per bushel, at the BELMONT COAL WORKS, ¾ mile below Bellair, Ohio.
HEATHERINGTON & BRO.
Belmont Coal Works, Ohio, May 27, 1867.

SNOWDON WORKS,
Brownsville, Pa.
J. N. SNOWDON,
MACHINIST,
ENGINE BUILDER
AND
STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR
Having leased the well-known Works formerly carried on by John Snowdon & Sons, and possessing ample facilities for completing contracts in the above line, I am now prepared to engage for work to be done on the best terms and in the shortest time possible. I propose to BUILD STEAMBOATS ENTIRE for, or furnish any part of the Machinery.
I would especially ask attention to my facilities for, and experience in, the construction of
IRON VESSELS,
For which I am prepared to contract.
Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.
J. N. SNOWDON,
4p BROWNSVILLE, PA.

TO OIL REFINERS.
THOS. S. CALHOUN,
CARPENTER,
NO. 167 LACOCK STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
CRUDE OIL,
CONDENSING AND WATER TANKS,
AGITATORS,
BUILT ON THE MOST IMPROVED SYSTEM.
IRON TANK, BOTTOMS AND TOPS,
AND ALL KINDS OF WORK OF THIS CLASS done for Refiners at the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. eod

MOZART MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
OF PITTSBURGH,
OVER THE PIANO STORE OF MRS. C. BLUME,
No. 43 FIFTH STREET,
MISS CARRIE A. MOODY, Principal.
Terms, per Quarter—For Instrumental, on Piano or Melodeon, $15; for Instrumental and Vocal, $25; Composition, $15. Special attention paid to those wishing to fit themselves for Teachers. eod

AUCTION SALES.

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., 55 and 57 Fifth st.

VALUABLE
BUSINESS PROPERTY ON IRWIN STREET AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, November 16th, at 2½ P. M., on the premises, will be sold the very valuable Lot of Ground, No. 27 Irwin street, having a front of 20 feet, extending back 60 feet, then widening 7 feet and continuing in depth 40 feet more, making 100 feet, on which is erected the large three storied Brick Warehouse (at present occupied by the Ardesco Oil Co.) having neat Counting Rooms on first and second floors, Brick Vault and Safe complete. The location of this property for business purposes is most excellent, and should command the attention of business men and capitalists, as the premises can readily be rented at $1,500 per annum.
Terms very easy—made known on day of sale.
SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Auct.,
55 and 57 Fifth street.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
AT AUCTION,
ON WASHINGTON ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
On SATURDAY, November 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, will be sold the Lot of Ground (being No 114) fronting 75 feet on Washington street, between Madison avenue and East Commons, extending back about 200 feet; on which is erected an entirely new and modern style two-storied Brick Dwelling House, containing 10 rooms, with bath room, gas and water throughout, and finished in excellent condition. This property is every easy of access, being but a short distance from lines of Troy Hill and Spring Garden Passenger Railways. Parties desirous of a good neighborhood can here secure a pleasant, convenient and comfortable home.
TERMS—One-third Cash; balance in two equal annual payments, with interest secured by bond and mortgage.
SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Aucts.,
55 and 57 Fifth street.

IMPROVED PROPERTY,
OPPOSITE UNION DEPOT, ON LIBERTY ST.,
AT AUCTION.
On Saturday, Nov. 9th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,
On the premises, will be sold, those two valuable Lots of Ground, fronting each 20 feet on Liberty street (being Nos. 409 and 411, adjoining St. James Hotel), and extending back 100 feet to Union alley, on which is erected two entirely new and elegantly finished four-storied brick Houses, containing 12 rooms, having cut stone basements, first story iron fronts, with punch plate windows; iron caps and sills on windows; wide halls through center of buildings; gas and water throughout; water closets on every floor; gravel roofs, flag-stone pavements, &c.
This property should command the special attention of capitalists desiring a paying investment in a desirable locality, as the premises now yield $6,000 per annum.
Terms at sale. Further particulars by calling on
SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Aucts.,
55 and 57 Fifth street.

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, JR.
JOHN D. BAILEY.
July 1st, 1867.
JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,
Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman
REAL ESTATE, STOCK
AND
Insurance Broker.
STOCKS, BONDS,
MORTGAGES, NOTES, &c.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
INSURANCE on Life or Property obtained in the Safest Companies.
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
146 WOOD STREET, (Board of Trade Rooms), Pittsburgh, Pa. d*

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WM. MILLER,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON).
WHOLESALE GROCER,
IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES & CIGARS,
AND DEALER IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner Liberty and Irwin sts.,
Is now receiving
MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNES,
OF THE CELEBRATED VINTAGE 1865.
SILLERY, FLEUR DE SILLERY,
VERZENEY & VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL),
And would invite the attention of dealers and others to these superb and rich Champagnes.
The vintage of 1865 is even superior to that of 1848, and is considered the finest Wine ever produced.
Sherry, Port, Claret, Madeira, &c., always on hand.

JUST RECEIVED.
10 bbls choice Havana Oranges;
50 boxes prime Lemons;
10 bbls Imported German Cherries;
25 boxes new Prunes;
300 drums New Figs;
100 boxes New Layer Raisins;
100 half boxes New Layer Raisins;
75 quarters New Layer Raisins,
AT
REYMER & BROTHERS,
NOS. 126 AND 128 WOOD ST.
Also, in Store, a Fine Stock of
CANNED FRUITS
AND VEGETABLES,
PICKLES, CATSUPS,
SAUCES, JELLIES,
SPICES, &c., &c.

SUNDRIES.
218 bags strictly choice Rio Coffee;
120 bags strictly prime Rio Coffee;
110 bags fair to good Rio Coffee;
60 pockets choice Old Government Java Coffee;
160 bbls Lovering's Syrup;
800 bbls choice P. R. Sugar;
450 bbls Refined Sugars;
150 bbls Sugar House Sugar;
30 hhds prime P. R. Molasses;
40 hhds choice Cuba Sugar;
200 half chests Green and Black Teas;
50 half chests choice Japan Teas;
400 dozen Brooms, choice to common;
In Store, and arriving by Pennsylvania Railroad, and for sale by
JAMES CONNOR, Wholesale Grocer,
No. 355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

MEANS & COFFIN,
Wholesale Grocers,
COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap18-eod

GROCERIES.
Coffees, Sugars, Molasses,
SYRUPS, RICE, TEAS,
Soda, Tobacco, &C., &C.
A large and complete stock at low figures.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
130 and 132 Second street.

SAML. P. SHRIVER.........JASON M. HOFFSTOT,
JOS. NEWCOMER.
S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS
ARE
Superior to All Others.
BOSTON CRACKERS,
WINE CRACKERS,
SODA CRACKERS,
OYSTER CRACKERS,
FARINA CRACKERS,
WATER CRACKERS (J. Davis),
BUTTER CRACKERS (J. Davis),
SUGAR CRACKERS (J. Davis),
GRAHAM CRACKERS,
DYSPEPSIA CRACKERS,
CREAM CRACKERS,
GRAHAM WAFERS,
MILK BISCUIT,
GINGER SNAPS,
PILOT BREAD,
CRACKER MEAL,
ALMOND NUTS,
FANCY CRACKERS,
GINGER CAKES,
JUMBLES.
NO. 91 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE GROVER & BAKER
Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 100 FIFTH STREET.